

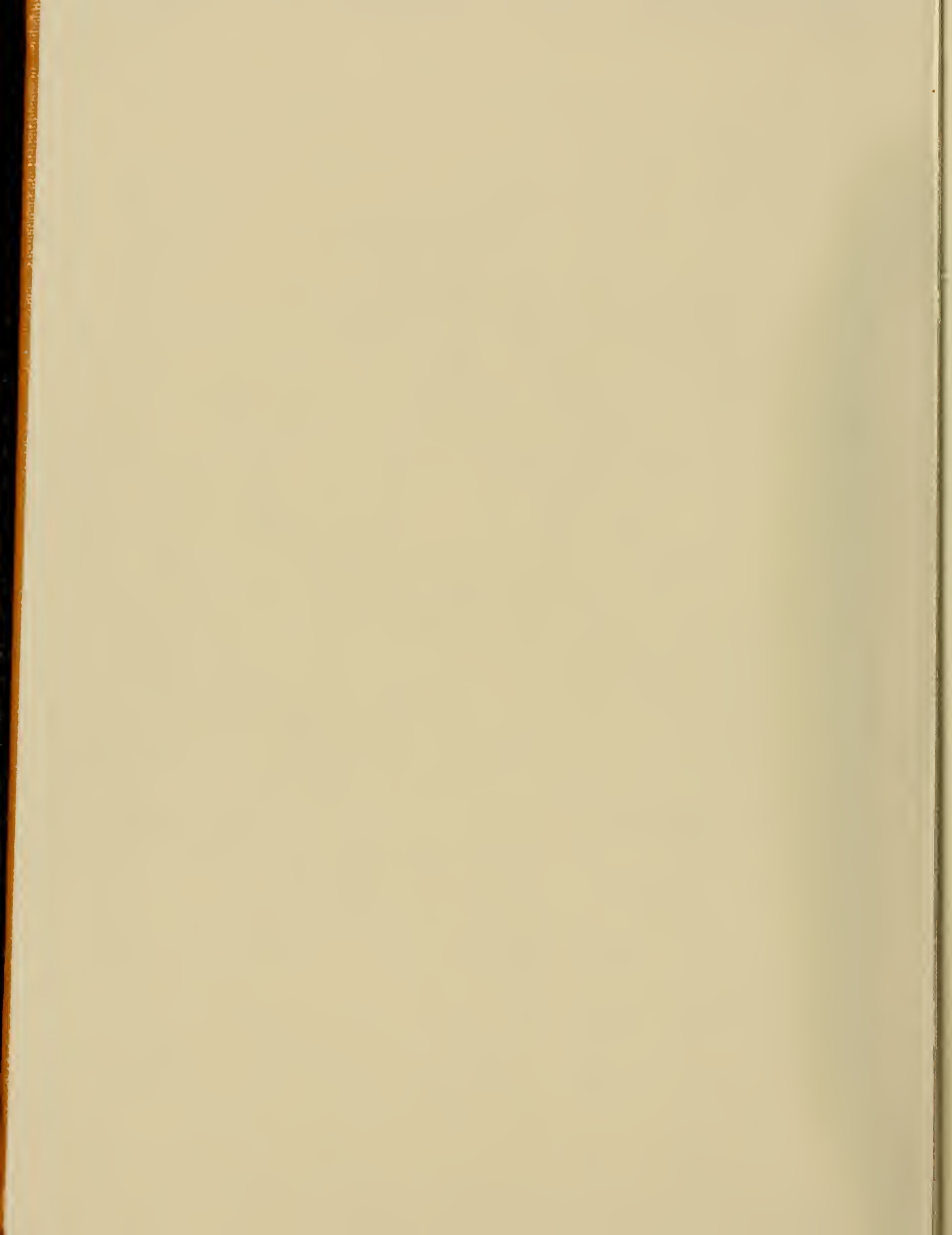
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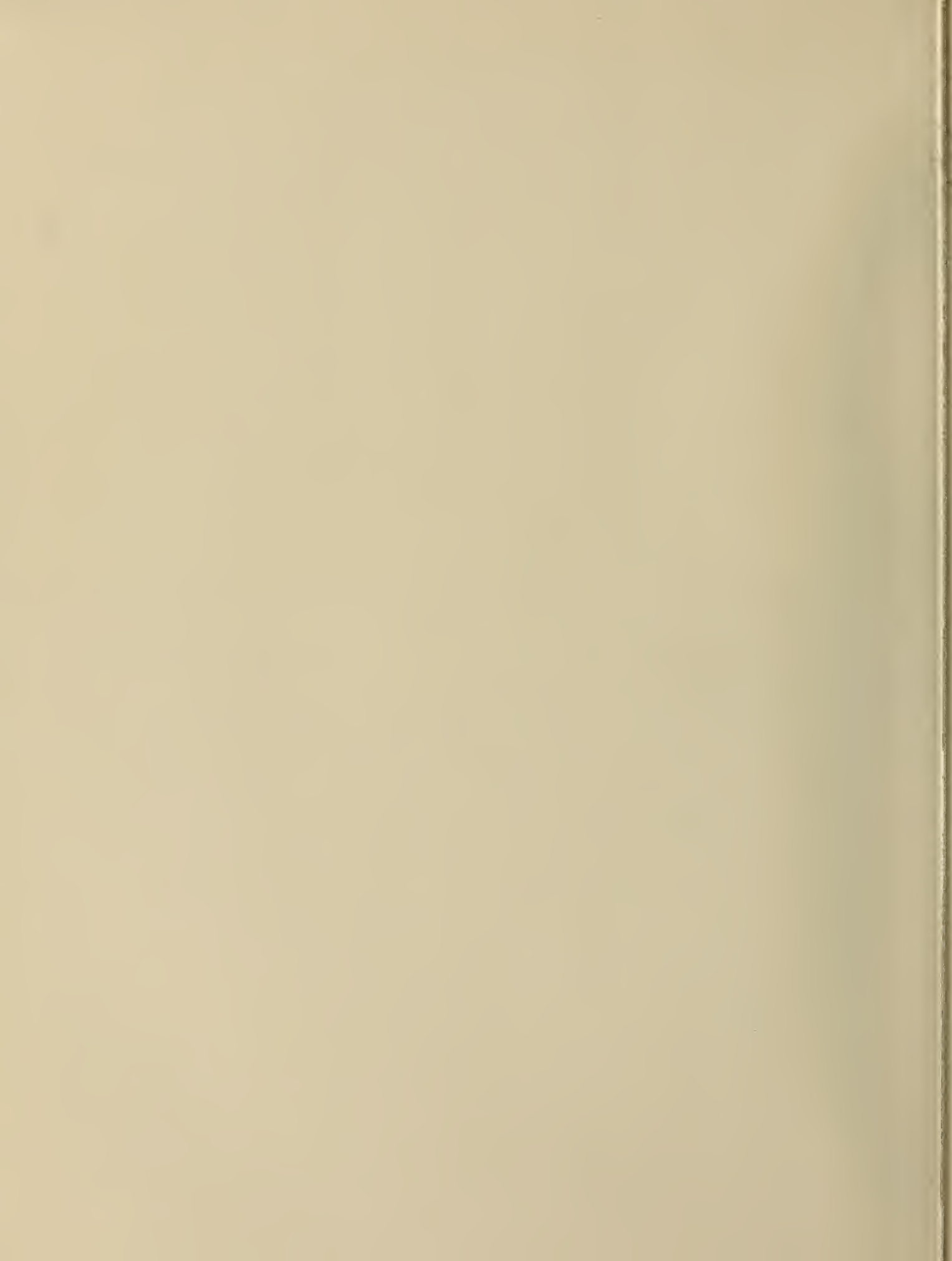
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**For Reference**

1990 Census of  
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Characteristics for  
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1990 CPH-3-119

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**1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Census Tracts and Block  
Numbering Areas  
Columbia, MO MSA**

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for Administration

**Peter A. Bounpane**, Assistant Director for  
Decennial Census



# CONTENTS

---

	Page
List of Statistical Tables .....	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes .....	III-1
List of Census Tract Reports and Census Tract Comparability Tables.....	IV-1

---

Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.) .....	1
--	---

---

## APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications .....	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics .....	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages .....	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance .....	F-1
G. Maps .....	G-1

---

# LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk (\*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. <b>General Characteristics of Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	1	12. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
2. <b>General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	7	13. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	29
3. <b>General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	9	14. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	30
4. <b>General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	15. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	31
5. <b>General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	12	16. <b>Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	32
6. <b>General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	13	17. <b>Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	36
7. <b>General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	14	18. <b>Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	42
8. <b>Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	15	19. <b>Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	48
9. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	19	20. <b>Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	54
10. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	25	21. <b>Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	56
11. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	27		



Table	Page	Table	Page
22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	58	33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	75
23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	60	34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	81
24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	83
25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	85
26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	63	37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	87
27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	64	38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	65	39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	66	40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	90
30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	67	41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	91
31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	68	42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	92
32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	69	43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	93

Table	Page	Table	Page
44. <b>Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990</b>	94	45. <b>Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	95
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		46. <b>Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	96



# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

## CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes .....	I-3
Census Tract Comparability Tables .....	I-3
How to Find Race/Hispanic Origin Detail and Subject-Matter Data .....	I-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables .....	I-2
User Notes .....	I-3

## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix E.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaskan, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units) .....	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

... Not applicable for this report.



# HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

## Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title		Headnote			Column head				
Heading		Table 07. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			Spanner				
Stubhead		The State			Boxhead				
Stub		Total			Data field				
Sidehead		Total			Data field				
Page number and State name		28 ALASKA			Report title				

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

## Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*



*Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

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# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
<b>LAND AREA</b> .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.



# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

#### User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

#### User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in



data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

## User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

## User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused



by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

### User Note 9

**Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds**—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

### User Note 10

**Thresholds in CPH-3**—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

**Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold**

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



# LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		<b>Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:</b>
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				<b>Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:</b>
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA		
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		<b>Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:</b>
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada			115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA		
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		<b>Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:</b>
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA		
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
45	Texas			123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
46	Utah	95A	<b>Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:</b> Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	<b>Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:</b> Dallas, TX PMSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA		
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
52	Wyoming			127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
54	Not Assigned	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA



Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:</b>	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		<b>Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:</b>
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	<b>Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:</b>	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:</b>
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		<b>Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:</b>	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	<b>Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:</b>	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		<b>Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:</b>
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		<b>Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:</b>
	<b>Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:</b>	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:</b>	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:</b>	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		<b>San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:</b>	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	<b>Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:</b>	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		<b>San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:</b>	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		<b>Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:</b>	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
<b>BOONE COUNTY, MO</b>	
10.01 -----	10 (pt.)
10.02 -----	10 (pt.)
11.03 -----	11.02 (pt.)
11.04 -----	11.02 (pt.)
17.01 -----	17 (pt.)
17.02 -----	17 (pt.)
18.03 -----	18.02 (pt.)
18.04 -----	18.02 (pt.)
19.01 -----	19 (pt.)
19.02 -----	19 (pt.)



Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
<b>BOONE COUNTY, MO</b>	
10 -----	10.01
	10.02
11.02 -----	11.03
	11.04
17 -----	17.01
	17.02
18.02 -----	18.03
	18.04
19 -----	19.01
	19.02

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Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Baane County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Baane County						
		Total	Columbia city	Tract 10.02	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.03	Tract 11.04	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers -----	1 775.1	1 775.1	114.8	23.2	22.0	10.5	24.2	11.2	5.4	30.6
Square miles -----	685.4	685.4	44.3	9.0	8.5	4.1	9.3	4.3	2.1	11.8
AGE										
All persons -----	112 379	112 379	69 101	4 591	3 506	4 964	3 781	6 308	3 059	6 166
Under 5 years -----	7 923	7 923	4 214	404	214	345	389	495	213	521
5 to 9 years -----	7 514	7 514	3 671	376	143	331	356	547	173	470
10 to 14 years -----	6 495	6 495	3 157	300	100	335	259	481	114	417
15 to 19 years -----	11 032	11 032	8 285	258	174	311	244	383	212	342
20 to 24 years -----	17 198	17 198	14 376	463	1 126	788	368	231	893	435
25 to 34 years -----	21 215	21 215	12 553	1 032	915	868	910	934	747	1 251
35 to 44 years -----	15 996	15 996	8 521	626	382	896	662	1 248	339	921
45 to 54 years -----	9 088	9 088	4 760	381	193	541	343	767	134	581
55 to 64 years -----	6 475	6 475	3 582	205	103	289	141	627	96	418
65 to 74 years -----	5 166	5 166	3 097	177	75	189	81	371	86	377
75 to 84 years -----	3 149	3 149	2 073	223	58	62	27	179	44	290
85 years and over -----	1 128	1 128	812	146	23	9	1	45	8	143
3 and 4 years -----	3 256	3 256	1 723	153	78	148	156	227	75	238
16 years and over -----	89 316	89 316	57 522	3 451	3 028	3 893	2 729	4 716	2 539	4 696
18 years and over -----	87 015	87 015	56 331	3 352	2 979	3 768	2 632	4 542	2 486	4 548
21 years and over -----	74 739	74 739	45 635	3 183	2 722	3 462	2 476	4 350	2 150	4 340
60 years and over -----	12 503	12 503	7 690	640	192	385	149	898	186	1 032
62 years and over -----	11 234	11 234	6 971	602	173	329	133	774	162	936
Median -----	27.6	27.6	25.5	29.4	25.0	29.1	27.9	35.7	24.4	32.2
Female -----	57 979	57 979	35 953	2 390	1 668	2 525	1 890	3 294	1 550	3 219
Under 5 years -----	3 894	3 894	2 067	180	103	160	183	234	103	251
5 to 9 years -----	3 712	3 712	1 824	179	72	166	177	272	77	222
10 to 14 years -----	3 215	3 215	1 588	156	48	155	122	232	60	207
15 to 19 years -----	5 849	5 849	4 566	128	86	171	127	203	109	148
20 to 24 years -----	8 703	8 703	7 265	224	521	386	167	112	446	226
25 to 34 years -----	10 759	10 759	6 165	540	417	465	492	522	360	643
35 to 44 years -----	8 055	8 055	4 288	316	170	457	339	631	167	469
45 to 54 years -----	4 733	4 733	2 540	202	101	271	166	411	82	313
55 to 64 years -----	3 365	3 365	1 924	100	53	148	62	330	60	222
65 to 74 years -----	2 847	2 847	1 761	103	39	104	42	188	50	225
75 to 84 years -----	2 008	2 008	1 352	147	39	37	13	125	31	184
85 years and over -----	839	839	613	115	19	5	—	34	5	109
3 and 4 years -----	1 599	1 599	852	73	29	71	67	104	40	121
16 years and over -----	46 623	46 623	30 207	1 848	1 434	2 021	1 382	2 515	1 303	2 510
18 years and over -----	45 480	45 480	29 592	1 796	1 410	1 954	1 337	2 423	1 279	2 441
21 years and over -----	38 799	38 799	23 678	1 715	1 270	1 788	1 254	2 329	1 094	2 347
60 years and over -----	7 298	7 298	4 649	415	111	207	77	510	117	633
62 years and over -----	6 637	6 637	4 265	392	104	180	68	444	103	582
Median -----	28.2	28.2	25.9	30.6	25.1	30.1	28.6	36.1	24.7	33.7
Male -----	54 400	54 400	33 148	2 201	1 838	2 439	1 891	3 014	1 509	2 947
Median age -----	27.0	27.0	25.2	28.3	24.9	28.0	27.3	35.2	24.1	30.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons -----	112 379	112 379	69 101	4 591	3 506	4 964	3 781	6 308	3 059	6 166
In households -----	101 696	101 696	58 652	4 331	3 333	4 964	3 781	6 308	3 059	5 979
Householder -----	41 937	41 937	25 841	1 690	1 515	1 978	1 382	2 342	1 544	2 358
Family householder -----	25 573	25 573	13 542	1 134	1 004	1 205	990	1 836	566	1 627
Nonfamily householder -----	16 364	16 364	12 299	556	911	773	392	506	978	731
Living alone -----	11 531	11 531	8 333	378	466	436	237	434	619	583
Spouse -----	20 602	20 602	10 440	926	418	1 062	799	1 631	380	1 355
Child -----	28 323	28 323	14 138	1 291	564	1 351	1 267	2 063	599	1 825
Other relatives -----	2 489	2 489	1 571	95	92	83	70	114	87	162
Nonrelatives -----	8 345	8 345	6 662	329	744	490	263	158	449	279
Institutionalized persons -----	1 145	1 145	1 006	260	35	—	—	—	—	187
Other persons in group quarters -----	9 538	9 538	9 443	—	138	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household -----	2.42	2.42	2.27	2.56	2.20	2.51	2.74	2.69	1.98	2.54
Persons per family -----	3.01	3.01	2.93	3.04	2.78	3.07	3.16	3.07	2.88	3.05
Persons 65 years and over -----	9 443	9 443	5 982	546	156	260	109	595	138	810
In households -----	8 613	8 613	5 281	375	122	260	109	595	138	633
Householder -----	5 979	5 979	3 699	246	90	157	71	397	104	432
Nonfamily householder -----	2 864	2 864	1 841	101	48	50	26	174	59	194
Living alone -----	2 770	2 770	1 776	100	47	49	25	168	58	188
Spouse -----	2 130	2 130	1 263	107	24	81	31	161	25	174
Other relatives -----	426	426	270	20	7	21	6	34	9	25
Nonrelatives -----	78	78	49	2	1	1	1	3	—	2
Institutionalized persons -----	797	797	686	171	34	—	—	—	—	177
Other persons in group quarters -----	33	33	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families -----	25 573	25 573	13 542	1 134	604	1 205	990	1 836	566	1 627
With own children under 18 years -----	13 283	13 283	6 654	638	288	650	610	946	298	840
Number of own children under 18 years -----	23 698	23 698	11 796	1 146	477	1 168	1 105	1 726	534	1 504
Married-couple families -----	20 602	20 602	10 440	926	418	1 062	799	1 631	380	1 355
With own children under 18 years -----	10 075	10 075	4 767	490	188	567	454	829	190	675
Number of own children under 18 years -----	18 387	18 387	8 669	901	324	1 045	821	1 535	360	1 232
Female householder, no husband present -----	3 965	3 965	2 495	164	128	103	159	160	142	224
With own children under 18 years -----	2 710	2 710	1 629	116	77	66	129	99	93	138
Number of own children under 18 years -----	4 538	4 538	2 732	197	118	95	234	160	150	221
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over -----	43 289	43 289	27 585	1 636	1 604	1 909	1 369	2 229	1 249	2 219
Never married -----	17 746	17 746	14 058	479	971	717	428	437	743	569
Now married, except separated -----	21 422	21 422	11 080	972	443	1 090	814	1 653	400	1 408
Separated -----	505	505	316	20	21	12	15	15	18	27
Widowed -----	611	611	389	29	16	9	10	35	9	52
Divorced -----	3 005	3 005	1 742	136	153	81	102	89	79	163
Females 15 years and over -----	47 158	47 158	30 474	1 875	1 445	2 044	1 408	2 556	1 310	2 539
Never married -----	16 983	16 983	13 944	453	748	692	360	425	680	491
Now married, except separated -----	21 412	21 412	11 030	980	447	1 081	820	1 669	400	1 411
Separated -----	749	749	480	26	31	26	38	24	16	40
Widowed -----	3 578	3 578	2 348	224	62	87	28	210	83	327
Divorced -----	4 436	4 436	2 672	192	157	158	162	228	131	270



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Boone County—Con.				Columbia city, Boone County					
	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.01	Tract 18.01	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers	25.4	20.4	50.1	20.3	.7	1.3	1.4	1.8	.9	4.7
Square miles	9.8	7.9	19.3	7.9	.3	.5	.6	.7	.3	1.8
<b>AGE</b>										
All persons	6 873	4 522	3 482	2 942	430	2 501	4 019	8 112	2 467	5 280
Under 5 years	633	298	353	379	17	89	63	122	51	336
5 to 9 years	630	237	308	345	10	81	48	54	22	331
10 to 14 years	503	279	261	217	10	67	43	35	11	336
15 to 19 years	515	263	206	155	39	318	433	3 613	747	350
20 to 24 years	713	880	288	264	141	749	1 775	3 364	1 137	378
25 to 34 years	1 482	992	760	796	90	593	735	614	358	621
35 to 44 years	1 037	561	582	518	55	291	288	162	81	979
45 to 54 years	578	316	322	152	23	104	126	45	32	619
55 to 64 years	380	293	227	54	16	66	129	29	9	515
65 to 74 years	269	206	123	35	11	59	132	41	8	501
75 to 84 years	112	126	46	24	14	60	146	26	8	253
85 years and over	21	71	6	3	4	24	101	7	3	61
3 and 4 years	268	132	134	154	8	33	23	47	16	153
16 years and over	5 005	3 665	2 510	1 975	391	2 252	3 862	7 899	2 382	4 225
18 years and over	4 802	3 581	2 440	1 907	385	2 237	3 846	7 875	2 376	4 095
21 years and over	4 460	3 285	2 309	1 805	327	1 764	2 908	2 705	1 171	3 809
60 years and over	564	557	290	86	38	179	438	91	22	1 074
62 years and over	494	494	244	75	34	162	425	83	20	967
Median	27.8	27.6	29.6	26.3	24.9	24.6	23.0	20.1	20.9	37.9
Female	3 548	2 370	1 857	1 593	186	1 486	1 735	4 525	1 182	2 697
Under 5 years	316	167	178	189	6	50	30	49	24	177
5 to 9 years	332	110	155	181	6	32	23	24	10	158
10 to 14 years	228	145	132	109	6	36	26	17	4	185
15 to 19 years	238	153	105	88	23	276	134	2 148	389	148
20 to 24 years	376	447	178	172	61	492	731	1 917	549	145
25 to 34 years	766	471	424	448	28	290	265	257	144	314
35 to 44 years	546	282	299	270	20	133	134	57	34	524
45 to 54 years	317	179	167	73	8	44	67	19	9	326
55 to 64 years	198	161	122	23	7	40	66	14	4	274
65 to 74 years	146	114	64	23	10	35	77	17	6	265
75 to 84 years	72	86	29	15	8	36	101	6	6	143
85 years and over	13	55	4	2	3	22	81	—	3	38
3 and 4 years	139	76	68	72	4	19	9	19	7	79
16 years and over	2 633	1 923	1 362	1 100	167	1 363	1 655	4 433	1 143	2 153
18 years and over	2 535	1 880	1 329	1 067	164	1 353	1 646	4 416	1 138	2 079
21 years and over	2 369	1 699	1 263	997	127	946	1 336	1 338	519	2 000
60 years and over	317	343	157	50	27	113	288	31	16	585
62 years and over	274	307	135	46	24	103	280	27	15	534
Median	28.7	28.0	29.3	26.2	23.8	22.5	23.8	20.0	20.7	39.1
Male	3 325	2 152	1 625	1 349	244	1 015	2 284	3 587	1 285	2 583
Median age	26.9	27.2	29.9	26.4	25.5	27.2	22.6	20.3	21.1	36.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
All persons	6 873	4 522	3 482	2 942	430	2 501	4 019	8 112	2 467	5 280
In households	6 844	4 380	3 482	2 942	349	1 975	3 066	1 622	1 303	5 117
Householder	2 665	1 958	1 336	1 010	206	1 081	1 602	823	586	2 082
Family householder	1 783	976	971	755	43	327	334	268	154	1 503
Nonfamily householder	882	982	365	255	163	754	1 268	555	432	579
Living alone	661	642	281	149	120	527	784	274	182	468
Spouse	1 240	679	745	592	12	214	254	220	129	1 331
Child	2 212	1 020	1 136	1 095	54	281	196	211	89	1 409
Other relatives	283	140	101	69	14	56	50	35	17	95
Nonrelatives	444	583	164	176	63	343	964	333	482	200
Institutionalized persons	26	136	—	—	79	—	141	157	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	3	6	—	—	2	526	812	6 333	1 164	163
Persons per household	2.57	2.24	2.61	2.91	1.69	1.83	1.91	1.97	2.22	2.46
Persons per family	3.09	2.88	3.04	3.33	2.86	2.69	2.50	2.74	2.53	2.89
Persons 65 years and over	402	403	175	62	29	143	379	74	19	815
In households	402	279	175	62	29	142	263	8	19	815
Householder	266	191	111	35	14	106	211	3	14	525
Nonfamily householder	112	78	41	15	8	66	139	2	11	191
Living alone	110	73	39	14	7	62	135	1	10	182
Spouse	88	65	55	17	2	27	47	—	2	247
Other relatives	42	19	7	9	3	7	5	3	1	36
Nonrelatives	6	4	2	1	1	2	—	2	2	7
Institutionalized persons	—	121	—	—	9	—	112	62	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	3	—	—	—	1	4	4	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families	1 783	976	971	755	43	327	334	268	154	1 503
With own children under 18 years	1 033	480	555	529	23	145	94	133	65	646
Number of own children under 18 years	1 825	851	972	998	38	227	149	202	86	1 148
Married-couple families	1 240	679	745	592	12	214	254	220	129	1 331
With own children under 18 years	646	285	379	403	5	78	70	118	56	554
Number of own children under 18 years	1 153	539	693	773	9	126	115	175	74	1 010
Female householder, no husband present	431	246	191	143	26	86	59	35	16	136
With own children under 18 years	324	169	151	115	15	58	24	13	9	79
Number of own children under 18 years	580	276	243	209	25	91	34	23	12	122
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
Males 15 years and over	2 435	1 760	1 168	887	225	896	2 209	3 466	1 239	2 100
Never married	845	758	271	213	162	538	1 742	3 075	1 054	605
Now married, except separated	1 284	727	758	604	29	231	352	319	150	1 360
Separated	36	38	19	7	3	15	8	16	3	16
Widowed	29	24	11	3	4	12	15	9	3	40
Divorced	241	213	109	60	27	100	92	47	29	79
Females 15 years and over	2 672	1 948	1 392	1 114	168	1 368	1 656	4 435	1 144	2 177
Never married	737	709	318	213	113	926	1 057	4 086	974	411
Now married, except separated	1 304	729	760	607	16	249	310	282	143	1 354
Separated	78	60	35	26	5	22	18	7	2	22
Widowed	184	188	57	25	14	61	170	19	7	205
Divorced	369	262	202	138	20	110	101	41	18	185

**Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County—Can.								
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10.01	Tract 10.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers .....	2.4	1.2	2.9	7.0	6.9	10.6	8.5	6.0	10.0
Square miles .....	.9	.5	1.1	2.7	2.7	4.1	3.3	2.3	3.9
<b>AGE</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 531</b>	<b>2 962</b>	<b>1 786</b>	<b>2 975</b>	<b>1 556</b>	<b>3 136</b>	<b>4 831</b>	<b>1 669</b>	<b>6 207</b>
Under 5 years .....	252	229	147	184	90	184	335	171	482
5 to 9 years .....	217	173	151	135	85	106	318	141	543
10 to 14 years .....	161	137	97	117	80	82	311	108	477
15 to 19 years .....	135	260	115	117	90	155	304	92	381
20 to 24 years .....	433	533	215	506	173	1 097	784	192	215
25 to 34 years .....	781	543	438	781	260	816	863	421	902
35 to 44 years .....	512	271	243	368	171	319	859	300	1 242
45 to 54 years .....	258	171	115	236	107	153	523	157	751
55 to 64 years .....	231	196	83	208	78	86	280	52	621
65 to 74 years .....	273	203	99	200	99	66	184	29	369
75 to 84 years .....	222	173	66	110	186	50	61	6	179
85 years and over .....	56	73	17	13	137	22	9	—	45
3 and 4 years .....	105	87	52	65	35	66	143	64	221
16 years and over .....	2 878	2 389	1 366	2 525	1 285	2 748	3 808	1 233	4 636
18 years and over .....	2 835	2 329	1 329	2 481	1 248	2 704	3 687	1 196	4 464
21 years and over .....	2 695	2 049	1 231	2 358	1 185	2 462	3 383	1 136	4 273
60 years and over .....	670	548	202	420	459	168	372	47	896
62 years and over .....	615	510	202	382	446	151	319	42	772
Median .....	32.3	27.3	28.6	29.6	35.0	24.6	29.0	28.0	35.8
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>1 874</b>	<b>1 588</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>1 606</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1 482</b>	<b>2 455</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>3 244</b>
Under 5 years .....	123	115	69	95	41	86	155	83	227
5 to 9 years .....	105	80	69	79	48	56	160	71	269
10 to 14 years .....	82	56	53	70	38	41	141	59	231
15 to 19 years .....	76	148	54	58	50	77	165	51	201
20 to 24 years .....	192	243	98	280	91	510	385	80	104
25 to 34 years .....	398	267	210	408	143	363	461	225	507
35 to 44 years .....	261	144	114	186	89	144	439	155	628
45 to 54 years .....	151	94	63	132	62	77	263	75	402
55 to 64 years .....	131	114	50	112	37	45	143	21	329
65 to 74 years .....	171	133	57	108	64	33	102	15	187
75 to 84 years .....	145	135	42	71	128	32	36	2	125
85 years and over .....	39	59	16	7	108	18	5	—	34
3 and 4 years .....	52	47	22	38	20	25	69	24	101
16 years and over .....	1 553	1 316	691	1 355	762	1 977	2 748	614	2 476
18 years and over .....	1 531	1 288	673	1 336	740	1 270	1 913	594	2 386
21 years and over .....	1 450	1 125	627	1 271	707	1 135	1 749	565	2 292
60 years and over .....	426	385	142	234	319	96	201	25	509
62 years and over .....	395	364	131	212	310	90	176	21	443
Median .....	34.0	30.4	29.5	29.5	38.7	24.5	30.0	28.4	36.3
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 657</b>	<b>1 374</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>1 369</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>1 654</b>	<b>2 376</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>2 963</b>
Median age .....	30.4	24.9	27.6	29.7	31.8	24.7	27.9	27.7	35.4
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 531</b>	<b>2 962</b>	<b>1 786</b>	<b>2 975</b>	<b>1 556</b>	<b>3 136</b>	<b>4 831</b>	<b>1 669</b>	<b>6 207</b>
In households .....	3 531	2 686	1 724	2 975	1 296	3 002	4 831	1 669	6 207
Householder .....	1 680	1 329	776	1 523	569	1 378	1 939	622	2 301
Family householder .....	851	547	375	723	338	515	1 170	427	1 802
Nonfamily householder .....	829	782	401	800	231	863	769	195	499
Living alone .....	663	629	314	624	164	426	433	110	430
Spouse .....	606	228	206	588	288	361	1 029	384	1 606
Child .....	797	690	462	589	294	458	1 293	511	2 036
Other relatives .....	94	155	88	46	29	76	82	30	112
Nonrelatives .....	354	284	192	229	116	729	488	122	152
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	260	35	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	276	62	—	—	99	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.10	2.02	2.22	1.95	2.28	2.18	2.49	2.68	2.70
Persons per family .....	2.76	2.96	3.02	2.69	2.81	2.74	3.05	3.17	3.08
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>551</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>593</b>
In households .....	551	449	179	323	251	104	254	35	593
Householder .....	404	383	133	220	165	78	153	21	396
Nonfamily householder .....	224	279	84	99	73	41	49	5	174
Living alone .....	217	273	80	94	72	40	48	5	168
Spouse .....	126	40	32	85	75	20	80	11	161
Other relatives .....	18	19	11	12	10	5	20	3	33
Nonrelatives .....	3	7	3	6	1	1	1	—	3
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	171	34	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>851</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>1 170</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>1 802</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	375	277	205	275	141	235	625	249	932
Number of own children under 18 years .....	643	519	379	485	259	392	1 116	458	1 704
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>606</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>1 029</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>1 606</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	222	83	97	195	112	154	544	214	820
Number of own children under 18 years .....	382	158	180	373	210	267	999	397	1 522
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>209</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>154</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	135	178	97	73	25	62	65	32	95
Number of own children under 18 years .....	229	334	182	105	44	94	92	57	153
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 337</b>	<b>1 086</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>1 177</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>1 465</b>	<b>1 868</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>2 188</b>
Never married .....	502	636	323	452	155	912	711	193	425
Now married, except separated .....	631	255	234	599	324	386	1 057	391	1 628
Separated .....	27	37	20	19	4	19	11	2	15
Widowed .....	38	46	14	19	20	14	9	4	35
Divorced .....	139	112	96	88	26	134	80	35	85
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 564</b>	<b>1 337</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>1 362</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>1 299</b>	<b>1 999</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>2 517</b>
Never married .....	461	610	247	488	210	699	684	163	416
Now married, except separated .....	633	260	222	603	326	385	1 048	389	1 644
Separated .....	34	52	29	22	9	28	25	8	24
Widowed .....	225	242	93	84	170	50	85	8	209
Divorced .....	211	173	113	165	57	137	157	56	224



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County—Con.						Remainder of Boone County		
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers .....	4.9	13.5	10.0	15.0	4.0	.9	16.3	11.5	2.0
Square miles .....	1.9	5.2	3.9	5.8	1.6	.3	6.3	4.4	.8
<b>AGE</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 043</b>	<b>4 213</b>	<b>4 856</b>	<b>4 445</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>3 035</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>133</b>
Under 5 years .....	212	338	453	290	102	67	314	30	10
5 to 9 years .....	172	286	414	231	83	70	291	37	13
10 to 14 years .....	114	267	330	274	47	53	220	18	24
15 to 19 years .....	212	216	377	260	45	26	168	19	7
20 to 24 years .....	890	269	556	877	67	25	290	29	4
25 to 34 years .....	744	772	1 030	973	128	90	772	99	5
35 to 44 years .....	337	610	720	542	78	93	455	63	37
45 to 54 years .....	133	419	417	311	39	21	274	40	18
55 to 64 years .....	94	319	264	287	18	1	127	17	9
65 to 74 years .....	83	311	199	204	19	7	78	9	5
75 to 84 years .....	44	264	77	125	1	2	37	8	1
85 years and over .....	8	142	19	71	—	—	9	1	—
3 and 4 years .....	75	150	181	128	37	34	118	12	5
16 years and over .....	2 525	3 279	3 586	3 607	385	261	2 166	280	85
18 years and over .....	2 472	3 190	3 439	3 525	370	248	2 104	275	81
21 years and over .....	2 136	3 062	3 175	3 230	342	234	1 998	260	79
60 years and over .....	181	877	404	549	26	10	181	24	13
62 years and over .....	158	808	355	489	22	9	156	22	10
Median .....	24.4	34.5	27.6	27.5	22.8	22.6	27.9	29.6	36.2
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>1 543</b>	<b>2 262</b>	<b>2 528</b>	<b>2 337</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1 491</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>70</b>
Under 5 years .....	103	167	223	162	51	31	139	17	5
5 to 9 years .....	77	131	233	109	47	37	131	16	6
10 to 14 years .....	60	138	148	143	27	27	118	7	14
15 to 19 years .....	109	98	173	152	23	13	78	9	6
20 to 24 years .....	444	147	290	447	43	16	133	11	1
25 to 34 years .....	358	392	542	462	81	50	397	54	4
35 to 44 years .....	166	314	378	275	44	49	227	26	18
45 to 54 years .....	82	235	228	176	20	7	140	24	8
55 to 64 years .....	59	172	139	157	10	—	63	8	5
65 to 74 years .....	49	191	113	114	9	5	39	6	2
75 to 84 years .....	31	168	50	85	1	1	19	7	1
85 years and over .....	5	109	11	55	—	—	7	1	—
3 and 4 years .....	40	78	90	74	18	17	53	4	2
16 years and over .....	1 296	1 807	1 895	1 898	223	139	1 086	143	44
18 years and over .....	1 272	1 761	1 826	1 856	216	134	1 056	140	41
21 years and over .....	1 087	1 702	1 698	1 675	204	125	1 008	135	39
60 years and over .....	115	551	229	338	13	6	96	15	6
62 years and over .....	102	515	201	304	12	6	82	14	4
Median .....	24.7	36.3	28.6	27.9	23.1	23.3	28.4	30.3	34.0
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 500</b>	<b>1 951</b>	<b>2 328</b>	<b>2 108</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>1 544</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>63</b>
Median age .....	24.0	32.3	26.7	27.1	21.8	20.8	27.5	28.0	39.1
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 043</b>	<b>4 213</b>	<b>4 856</b>	<b>4 445</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>3 035</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>133</b>
In households .....	3 043	4 026	4 845	4 303	627	455	3 035	331	133
Householder .....	1 535	1 615	1 946	1 929	203	116	1 121	137	39
Family householder .....	562	1 141	1 234	953	176	99	796	89	35
Nonfamily householder .....	973	474	712	976	27	17	325	48	4
Living alone .....	615	380	525	637	23	5	214	40	3
Spouse .....	376	956	819	658	97	78	638	57	33
Child .....	597	1 173	1 521	999	270	208	997	106	58
Other relatives .....	87	114	208	138	29	16	66	16	1
Nonrelatives .....	448	168	351	579	28	37	213	15	2
Institutionalized persons .....	—	187	11	136	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	39	—
Persons per household .....	1.98	2.49	2.49	2.23	3.09	3.92	2.71	2.42	3.41
Persons per family .....	2.89	2.97	3.06	2.88	3.25	4.05	3.14	3.01	3.63
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>135</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>
In households .....	135	540	295	276	20	9	124	18	6
Householder .....	102	372	194	188	13	4	81	12	4
Nonfamily householder .....	58	174	83	77	3	1	28	7	1
Living alone .....	57	168	81	72	3	1	28	7	1
Spouse .....	24	144	65	65	7	3	32	4	1
Other relatives .....	9	23	31	19	—	2	10	2	1
Nonrelatives .....	—	1	5	4	—	—	1	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	177	—	121	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>562</b>	<b>1 141</b>	<b>1 234</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>35</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	296	543	719	467	125	84	497	53	25
Number of own children under 18 years .....	532	953	1 247	832	230	197	887	85	52
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>376</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>33</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	188	440	422	272	53	70	378	34	23
Number of own children under 18 years .....	358	785	735	520	101	173	691	57	46
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>142</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	93	84	248	169	64	11	91	15	1
Number of own children under 18 years .....	150	132	441	276	117	19	153	24	3
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 242</b>	<b>1 496</b>	<b>1 735</b>	<b>1 727</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>1 107</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>41</b>
Never married .....	742	343	657	751	46	34	324	59	6
Now married, except separated .....	396	997	856	705	98	82	648	57	33
Separated .....	18	12	26	38	6	1	16	2	1
Widowed .....	8	49	23	24	3	—	9	2	—
Divorced .....	78	95	173	209	11	7	110	19	1
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 303</b>	<b>1 826</b>	<b>1 924</b>	<b>1 923</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>1 103</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>45</b>
Never married .....	677	322	584	708	67	41	243	49	8
Now married, except separated .....	396	1 002	874	708	104	82	654	62	33
Separated .....	16	23	57	60	13	4	17	3	1
Widowed .....	83	297	129	187	6	4	54	12	2
Divorced .....	131	182	280	260	41	10	135	20	1



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Boone County—Con.							
	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	18.2	1.2	.5	17.1	15.4	5.4	46.1	136.3
Square miles .....	7.0	.5	.2	6.6	5.9	2.1	17.8	52.6
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>2 112</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1 953</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>2 855</b>	<b>2 884</b>
Under 5 years .....	218	13	1	183	180	8	251	284
5 to 9 years .....	215	4	1	184	216	6	225	246
10 to 14 years .....	151	4	—	150	173	5	214	212
15 to 19 years .....	152	2	—	126	138	3	161	152
20 to 24 years .....	176	16	3	166	157	3	221	176
25 to 34 years .....	489	32	3	479	452	19	632	647
35 to 44 years .....	362	6	2	311	317	19	504	512
45 to 54 years .....	186	16	1	162	161	5	283	301
55 to 64 years .....	89	6	2	99	116	6	209	190
65 to 74 years .....	52	2	3	66	70	2	104	105
75 to 84 years .....	21	—	—	26	35	1	45	48
85 years and over .....	1	—	—	1	2	—	6	11
3 and 4 years .....	92	6	—	88	87	4	97	112
16 years and over .....	1 496	80	14	1 417	1 419	58	2 125	2 111
18 years and over .....	1 436	78	14	1 358	1 363	56	2 070	2 050
21 years and over .....	1 340	77	14	1 278	1 285	55	1 967	1 961
60 years and over .....	102	2	5	155	160	8	264	256
62 years and over .....	91	2	4	128	139	5	222	216
Median .....	27.9	27.1	34.5	28.2	28.3	30.9	30.9	30.6
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>1 053</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>1 020</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1 501</b>	<b>1 457</b>
Under 5 years .....	100	7	—	84	93	5	127	141
5 to 9 years .....	106	3	—	91	99	1	108	119
10 to 14 years .....	63	1	—	69	80	2	105	108
15 to 19 years .....	76	2	—	50	65	1	82	72
20 to 24 years .....	87	8	2	79	86	—	135	97
25 to 34 years .....	267	15	2	251	224	9	343	335
35 to 44 years .....	184	3	1	155	168	7	255	256
45 to 54 years .....	91	9	—	78	89	3	147	153
55 to 64 years .....	41	1	1	50	59	4	112	90
65 to 74 years .....	27	1	1	34	33	—	55	52
75 to 84 years .....	11	—	—	16	22	1	28	25
85 years and over .....	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	9
3 and 4 years .....	43	3	—	43	49	2	50	59
16 years and over .....	768	39	7	703	738	25	1 139	1 076
18 years and over .....	743	37	7	680	709	24	1 113	1 046
21 years and over .....	689	37	7	645	671	24	1 059	999
60 years and over .....	52	1	2	82	88	5	144	132
62 years and over .....	47	1	1	67	73	3	123	114
Median .....	28.8	26.0	32.5	29.1	28.9	30.8	30.8	30.5
Median age .....	1 053	51	9	996	997	44	1 354	1 427
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>27.0</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>30.8</b>
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>2 112</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1 953</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>2 855</b>	<b>2 884</b>
In households .....	2 112	101	16	1 953	1 999	77	2 855	2 884
Householder .....	760	41	9	743	719	29	1 133	1 060
Family householder .....	563	34	4	486	549	23	795	850
Nonfamily householder .....	197	7	5	257	170	6	338	210
Living alone .....	127	4	4	203	136	5	258	160
Spouse .....	415	25	4	399	421	21	648	745
Child .....	756	27	2	652	691	21	866	946
Other relatives .....	40	2	—	48	75	2	72	49
Nonrelatives .....	141	6	1	111	93	4	136	84
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.78	2.46	1.78	2.63	2.78	2.66	2.52	2.72
Persons per family .....	3.15	2.59	2.50	3.26	3.16	2.91	2.99	3.05
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>74</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>164</b>
In households .....	74	2	3	93	107	3	155	164
Householder .....	50	1	2	60	72	3	98	101
Nonfamily householder .....	21	—	1	20	29	1	38	33
Living alone .....	20	—	1	20	29	1	36	31
Spouse .....	20	—	1	30	23	—	48	50
Other relatives .....	3	1	—	2	11	—	7	12
Nonrelatives .....	1	—	—	1	1	—	2	1
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>563</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>850</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	361	14	2	297	314	13	430	464
Number of own children under 18 years .....	647	22	2	551	578	19	742	803
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>415</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>745</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	240	9	2	235	224	13	326	396
Number of own children under 18 years .....	424	13	2	447	418	19	592	698
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>120</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>83</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	97	4	—	54	76	—	87	57
Number of own children under 18 years .....	177	7	—	89	139	—	126	86
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>744</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1 004</b>	<b>1 053</b>
Never married .....	235	12	1	226	188	7	225	200
Now married, except separated .....	423	25	4	411	428	22	660	754
Separated .....	13	—	—	15	10	—	13	10
Widowed .....	6	—	1	3	6	—	8	10
Divorced .....	67	4	1	68	68	4	98	79
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>784</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1 161</b>	<b>1 089</b>
Never married .....	197	9	3	169	153	1	271	167
Now married, except separated .....	431	25	4	409	430	21	656	755
Separated .....	30	—	—	17	21	—	22	12
Widowed .....	20	1	—	30	55	1	51	45
Divorced .....	106	4	—	88	89	2	161	110

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Boone County—Can.							
	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.03	Tract 18.04	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	244.9	198.7	19.5	144.3	63.6	288.3	352.3	79.1
Square miles .....	94.5	76.7	7.5	55.7	24.5	111.3	136.0	30.5
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 928</b>	<b>3 150</b>	<b>2 487</b>	<b>3 772</b>	<b>1 086</b>	<b>3 242</b>	<b>5 917</b>	<b>4 143</b>
Under 5 years .....	290	220	312	314	80	259	443	299
5 to 9 years .....	326	278	275	335	93	258	498	342
10 to 14 years .....	282	253	164	328	93	221	507	319
15 to 19 years .....	236	223	129	237	71	235	422	266
20 to 24 years .....	198	136	239	189	51	184	372	212
25 to 34 years .....	697	505	706	745	169	564	990	657
35 to 44 years .....	679	653	425	772	226	600	971	561
45 to 54 years .....	419	415	131	360	124	354	633	445
55 to 64 years .....	323	255	53	236	94	255	441	366
65 to 74 years .....	290	132	28	167	47	194	348	367
75 to 84 years .....	127	64	22	68	31	103	217	222
85 years and over .....	61	16	3	21	7	15	75	87
3 and 4 years .....	116	93	120	142	34	112	170	125
16 years and over .....	2 970	2 359	1 714	2 739	804	2 443	4 398	3 116
18 years and over .....	2 886	2 246	1 659	2 645	777	2 355	4 226	3 005
21 years and over .....	2 752	2 149	1 571	2 515	740	2 223	3 964	2 876
60 years and over .....	644	318	76	350	122	431	840	862
62 years and over .....	579	275	66	311	109	378	754	796
Median .....	34.0	34.4	26.6	32.0	34.4	33.4	32.5	34.7
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>2 023</b>	<b>1 563</b>	<b>1 357</b>	<b>1 911</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>1 616</b>	<b>2 975</b>	<b>2 217</b>
Under 5 years .....	151	111	158	154	39	136	201	159
5 to 9 years .....	164	137	144	167	43	133	247	173
10 to 14 years .....	144	120	82	162	53	101	249	149
15 to 19 years .....	117	91	75	162	36	117	184	130
20 to 24 years .....	94	61	156	94	20	84	181	109
25 to 34 years .....	360	273	398	407	95	289	527	344
35 to 44 years .....	341	331	221	395	107	292	494	286
45 to 54 years .....	205	207	66	184	62	175	313	239
55 to 64 years .....	168	122	23	119	43	123	215	194
65 to 74 years .....	153	69	18	84	21	97	183	211
75 to 84 years .....	80	34	14	38	17	56	129	158
85 years and over .....	46	7	2	15	3	13	52	65
3 and 4 years .....	60	47	55	68	17	58	74	60
16 years and over .....	1 535	1 182	961	1 405	395	1 219	2 245	1 706
18 years and over .....	1 493	1 137	933	1 361	378	1 172	2 166	1 652
21 years and over .....	1 425	1 092	872	1 311	366	1 110	2 048	1 584
60 years and over .....	365	156	44	184	56	223	460	538
62 years and over .....	332	138	40	163	50	193	423	504
Median .....	34.4	34.7	26.5	32.4	33.4	33.2	33.3	36.3
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 905</b>	<b>1 587</b>	<b>1 130</b>	<b>1 861</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>1 626</b>	<b>2 942</b>	<b>1 926</b>
Median age .....	33.7	33.9	26.8	31.5	35.4	33.7	31.4	32.9
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 928</b>	<b>3 150</b>	<b>2 487</b>	<b>3 772</b>	<b>1 086</b>	<b>3 242</b>	<b>5 917</b>	<b>4 143</b>
In households .....	3 928	3 097	2 487	3 772	1 086	3 242	5 866	4 070
Householder .....	1 540	1 125	894	1 376	388	1 191	2 175	1 616
Family householder .....	1 129	891	656	1 067	318	932	1 665	1 149
Nonfamily householder .....	411	234	238	309	70	259	510	467
Living alone .....	355	186	144	231	59	216	425	428
Spouse .....	994	769	514	928	288	844	1 432	987
Child .....	1 210	1 052	887	1 241	364	1 063	1 944	1 302
Other relatives .....	60	55	53	93	16	66	134	70
Nonrelatives .....	124	96	139	134	30	78	181	95
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	73
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.55	2.75	2.78	2.74	2.80	2.72	2.70	2.52
Persons per family .....	3.01	3.11	3.22	3.12	3.10	3.12	3.11	3.05
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>478</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>676</b>
In households .....	478	194	53	256	85	312	590	615
Householder .....	335	130	31	162	57	212	408	461
Nonfamily householder .....	163	54	14	56	22	84	193	258
Living alone .....	159	52	13	55	22	82	184	253
Spouse .....	124	54	14	75	23	86	147	135
Other relatives .....	16	10	7	18	4	13	24	15
Nonrelatives .....	3	—	1	1	1	1	11	4
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	61
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 129</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>1 067</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>1 665</b>	<b>1 149</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	556	486	445	585	161	482	870	574
Number of own children under 18 years .....	978	866	801	1 056	294	855	1 587	1 077
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>994</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>1 432</b>	<b>987</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	463	404	333	484	143	426	710	465
Number of own children under 18 years .....	832	734	600	887	267	771	1 323	897
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>108</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>129</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	73	66	104	84	13	41	133	85
Number of own children under 18 years .....	110	102	190	144	20	65	223	148
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 466</b>	<b>1 204</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>1 367</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>1 258</b>	<b>2 191</b>	<b>1 447</b>
Never married .....	294	297	179	311	82	261	503	278
Now married, except separated .....	1 005	785	522	941	293	860	1 459	1 012
Separated .....	18	13	6	7	3	12	33	17
Widowed .....	28	22	3	15	6	21	44	38
Divorced .....	121	87	53	93	32	104	152	102
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 564</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>1 428</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>1 246</b>	<b>2 278</b>	<b>1 736</b>
Never married .....	218	197	277	235	63	191	343	245
Now married, except separated .....	1 015	785	525	941	291	859	1 474	1 012
Separated .....	16	18	22	21	1	7	30	31
Widowed .....	164	72	21	78	19	88	221	296
Divorced .....	151	123	128	153	30	101	210	152



Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boone County					
		Total	Columbia city	Tract 10.02	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.01
AGE									
All persons	100 055	100 055	58 830	4 185	5 892	2 268	5 677	3 801	3 050
Under 5 years	6 729	6 729	3 258	360	468	120	466	228	295
5 to 9 years	6 426	6 426	2 828	324	501	86	457	173	257
10 to 14 years	5 579	5 579	2 452	263	434	66	378	194	213
15 to 19 years	9 817	9 817	7 244	217	346	147	399	208	166
20 to 24 years	15 562	15 562	12 879	428	211	779	605	799	249
25 to 34 years	18 311	18 311	10 063	950	872	526	1 241	811	687
35 to 44 years	14 388	14 388	7 258	576	1 169	240	891	464	519
45 to 54 years	8 348	8 348	4 168	347	717	99	514	270	284
55 to 64 years	5 996	5 996	3 172	190	595	85	337	271	216
65 to 74 years	4 858	4 858	2 833	170	361	72	258	197	112
75 to 84 years	2 978	2 978	1 919	216	176	40	110	117	46
85 years and over	1 063	1 063	756	144	42	8	21	69	6
3 and 4 years	2 791	2 791	1 357	130	215	43	204	95	109
16 years and over	80 360	80 360	49 887	3 188	4 427	1 988	4 299	3 174	2 444
18 years and over	78 424	78 424	48 978	3 111	4 270	1 965	4 145	3 113	2 188
21 years and over	67 200	67 200	39 253	2 952	4 097	1 670	3 862	2 847	2 080
60 years and over	11 758	11 758	7 044	622	874	163	537	528	276
62 years and over	10 585	10 585	6 408	585	755	141	476	470	231
Median	28.0	28.0	25.6	29.8	36.0	24.4	29.1	28.1	30.2
Female	51 658	51 658	30 682	2 193	3 078	1 169	2 903	1 991	1 624
Under 5 years	3 312	3 312	1 605	160	219	56	229	126	148
5 to 9 years	3 183	3 183	1 417	148	247	38	241	86	129
10 to 14 years	2 765	2 765	1 244	138	211	36	170	99	112
15 to 19 years	5 218	5 218	4 008	110	183	81	188	122	87
20 to 24 years	7 829	7 829	6 462	211	104	396	311	402	149
25 to 34 years	9 333	9 333	4 969	502	488	246	626	376	379
35 to 44 years	7 212	7 212	3 622	289	587	122	461	236	269
45 to 54 years	4 321	4 321	2 203	186	386	62	277	155	145
55 to 64 years	3 111	3 111	1 711	94	315	56	175	147	115
65 to 74 years	2 687	2 687	1 618	98	183	42	141	109	58
75 to 84 years	1 893	1 893	1 247	144	123	29	71	80	29
85 years and over	794	794	576	113	32	5	13	53	4
3 and 4 years	1 367	1 367	672	62	96	21	105	52	57
16 years and over	41 939	41 939	26 211	1 722	2 364	1 034	2 231	1 663	1 211
18 years and over	40 961	40 961	25 727	1 681	2 281	1 023	2 156	1 629	1 183
21 years and over	34 882	34 882	20 373	1 605	2 197	857	2 020	1 467	1 128
60 years and over	6 868	6 868	4 274	404	497	105	303	326	149
62 years and over	6 263	6 263	3 935	382	434	92	266	294	127
Median	28.7	28.7	26.1	31.2	36.4	24.6	30.0	28.8	29.9
Male	48 397	48 397	28 148	1 992	2 814	1 099	2 774	1 810	1 426
Median age	27.4	27.4	25.2	28.6	35.5	24.1	28.2	27.6	30.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	100 055	100 055	58 830	4 185	5 892	2 268	5 677	3 801	3 050
In households	90 364	90 364	49 355	3 940	5 892	2 268	5 657	3 672	3 050
Householder	37 652	37 652	22 224	1 567	2 220	1 236	2 301	1 701	1 208
Family householder	22 977	22 977	11 446	1 041	1 726	388	1 500	825	869
Nonfamily householder	14 675	14 675	10 778	526	494	848	801	876	339
Living alone	10 299	10 299	7 237	359	425	538	606	567	257
Spouse	19 176	19 176	9 317	870	1 546	270	1 121	615	688
Child	24 390	24 390	11 062	1 131	1 894	325	1 663	757	948
Other relatives	1 850	1 850	1 019	76	88	59	212	88	67
Nonrelatives	7 296	7 296	5 733	296	144	378	360	511	139
Institutionalized persons	1 046	1 046	918	245	—	—	17	123	—
Other persons in group quarters	8 645	8 645	8 557	—	—	—	3	6	—
Persons per household	2.41	2.41	2.23	2.51	2.66	1.84	2.48	2.18	2.55
Persons per family	2.98	2.98	2.88	2.99	3.05	2.69	3.02	2.80	2.99
Persons 65 years and over	8 899	8 899	5 508	530	579	120	389	383	164
In households	8 119	8 119	4 852	367	579	120	389	270	164
Householder	5 614	5 614	3 386	241	392	92	258	185	104
Nonfamily householder	2 666	2 666	1 673	99	173	56	111	76	41
Living alone	2 579	2 579	1 615	98	167	55	109	72	39
Spouse	2 069	2 069	1 210	104	159	22	86	64	51
Other relatives	364	364	212	20	25	6	40	17	7
Nonrelatives	72	72	44	2	3	—	5	4	2
Institutionalized persons	748	748	642	163	—	—	—	110	—
Other persons in group quarters	32	32	14	—	—	—	—	3	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	22 977	22 977	11 446	1 041	1 726	388	1 500	825	869
With own children under 18 years	11 598	11 598	5 335	570	872	169	815	373	486
Number of own children under 18 years	20 440	20 440	9 275	1 007	1 585	283	1 363	630	823
Married-couple families	19 160	19 160	9 313	860	1 544	269	1 123	622	691
With own children under 18 years	9 193	9 193	4 104	444	769	110	563	249	348
Number of own children under 18 years	16 726	16 726	7 434	805	1 420	199	983	444	620
Female householder, no husband present	2 976	2 976	1 668	143	143	88	285	165	144
With own children under 18 years	1 988	1 988	1 036	98	88	50	203	106	114
Number of own children under 18 years	3 078	3 078	1 551	162	141	72	310	161	168
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	38 923	38 923	23 876	1 491	2 088	957	2 113	1 526	1 050
Never married	15 511	15 511	12 070	421	398	593	682	639	223
Now married, except separated	19 785	19 785	9 765	900	1 559	278	1 158	652	704
Separated	388	388	222	18	14	10	30	29	12
Widowed	535	535	320	26	32	7	28	20	11
Divorced	2 704	2 704	1 499	126	85	69	215	186	100
Females 15 years and over	42 398	42 398	26 416	1 747	2 401	1 039	2 263	1 680	1 235
Never married	14 778	14 778	11 962	416	390	563	548	579	277
Now married, except separated	19 811	19 811	9 750	920	1 573	281	1 165	662	699
Separated	554	554	315	22	20	14	50	44	26
Widowed	3 270	3 270	2 082	211	201	70	172	174	53
Divorced	3 985	3 985	2 307	178	217	111	328	221	180



Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)
<b>AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 413</b>	<b>7 067</b>	<b>1 971</b>	<b>2 845</b>	<b>1 238</b>	<b>1 171</b>	<b>5 804</b>	<b>2 252</b>	<b>3 862</b>	<b>3 724</b>
Under 5 years .....	56	43	12	189	51	80	460	119	309	220
5 to 9 years .....	37	26	9	145	47	68	498	85	270	167
10 to 14 years .....	36	21	7	101	20	38	430	66	234	189
15 to 19 years .....	409	3 335	686	85	117	66	344	147	278	205
20 to 24 years .....	1 598	3 084	1 024	367	326	170	197	776	461	796
25 to 34 years .....	477	328	141	647	258	305	844	523	831	792
35 to 44 years .....	208	96	40	417	95	166	1 163	238	603	445
45 to 54 years .....	111	39	25	195	58	70	702	98	361	265
55 to 64 years .....	122	28	8	186	41	56	589	83	231	265
65 to 74 years .....	119	37	8	250	82	86	359	69	189	195
75 to 84 years .....	143	26	8	210	96	54	176	40	76	116
85 years and over .....	97	4	3	53	47	12	42	8	19	69
3 and 4 years .....	20	18	6	81	20	24	211	43	130	91
16 years and over .....	3 282	6 975	1 943	2 396	1 114	973	4 354	1 974	2 995	3 116
18 years and over .....	3 268	6 956	1 938	2 373	1 105	953	4 199	1 951	2 889	3 057
21 years and over .....	2 399	2 178	818	2 264	922	884	4 027	1 656	2 676	2 792
60 years and over .....	416	83	22	609	248	177	872	158	385	520
62 years and over .....	404	76	20	565	242	166	753	137	340	465
Median .....	22.6	20.1	20.6	33.2	26.7	30.3	36.1	24.4	29.3	28.0
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>1 494</b>	<b>3 980</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>1 505</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>3 037</b>	<b>1 162</b>	<b>1 991</b>	<b>1 958</b>
Under 5 years .....	28	17	7	90	28	37	216	56	151	121
5 to 9 years .....	18	13	6	66	25	30	245	38	156	85
10 to 14 years .....	22	10	4	47	10	23	210	36	102	97
15 to 19 years .....	123	1 980	349	49	65	29	181	81	131	121
20 to 24 years .....	641	1 753	489	166	134	73	96	394	233	402
25 to 34 years .....	192	120	50	332	113	136	476	244	428	367
35 to 44 years .....	93	35	17	204	42	71	584	121	305	229
45 to 54 years .....	63	17	7	109	23	39	378	62	194	152
55 to 64 years .....	62	13	3	111	24	33	314	41	122	143
65 to 74 years .....	72	16	6	158	62	49	182	41	109	79
75 to 84 years .....	100	6	6	135	78	33	123	29	11	53
85 years and over .....	80	—	3	38	41	11	32	5	—	—
3 and 4 years .....	9	7	4	39	11	10	95	21	66	50
16 years and over .....	1 425	3 938	930	1 294	580	468	2 329	1 027	1 558	1 638
18 years and over .....	1 417	3 924	926	1 281	576	458	2 248	1 016	1 506	1 605
21 years and over .....	1 136	1 081	363	1 220	476	427	2 164	850	1 405	1 443
60 years and over .....	281	29	16	391	196	110	496	103	220	321
62 years and over .....	273	26	15	366	192	104	433	91	194	291
Median .....	23.5	20.0	20.5	35.1	29.7	31.1	36.5	24.6	30.2	28.7
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 919</b>	<b>3 087</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>1 340</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>2 767</b>	<b>1 090</b>	<b>1 871</b>	<b>1 766</b>
Median age .....	22.1	20.2	20.7	31.3	24.9	29.6	35.6	24.1	28.3	27.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 413</b>	<b>7 067</b>	<b>1 971</b>	<b>2 845</b>	<b>1 238</b>	<b>1 171</b>	<b>5 804</b>	<b>2 252</b>	<b>3 862</b>	<b>3 724</b>
In households .....	2 518	1 157	920	2 845	1 055	1 122	5 804	2 252	3 855	3 595
Householder .....	1 291	644	418	1 421	626	568	2 183	1 227	1 644	1 672
Family householder .....	801	145	61	688	151	230	1 696	384	1 002	870
Nonfamily householder .....	1 010	499	357	733	475	338	487	843	642	870
Living alone .....	607	241	147	588	370	260	421	534	479	562
Spouse .....	219	96	38	542	101	154	1 522	266	723	594
Child .....	169	90	30	537	134	236	1 874	323	1 064	736
Other relatives .....	37	30	14	52	13	28	86	59	149	86
Nonrelatives .....	802	297	420	293	181	136	139	377	275	507
Institutionalized persons .....	135	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	123
Other persons in group quarters .....	760	5 765	1 051	—	183	49	—	—	—	6
Persons per household .....	1.97	1.81	2.20	2.01	1.73	1.99	2.66	1.84	2.37	2.17
Persons per family .....	2.50	2.51	2.38	2.65	2.77	2.81	3.06	2.69	2.97	2.79
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>359</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>380</b>
In households .....	249	6	19	513	225	149	577	117	284	267
Householder .....	199	3	14	375	200	116	391	90	187	182
Nonfamily householder .....	128	2	11	207	171	76	173	55	83	75
Living alone .....	124	1	10	200	170	73	167	54	81	71
Spouse .....	46	—	2	123	17	26	159	21	63	64
Other relatives .....	4	1	1	12	4	5	24	6	29	17
Nonrelatives .....	—	2	2	3	4	2	3	—	5	4
Institutionalized persons .....	107	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110
Other persons in group quarters .....	3	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>281</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>1 696</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>1 002</b>	<b>802</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	78	49	22	279	66	114	861	167	541	360
Number of own children under 18 years .....	127	82	28	448	110	195	1 569	281	867	611
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>218</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1 520</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>601</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	59	39	15	186	37	67	761	108	357	236
Number of own children under 18 years .....	102	65	20	311	69	118	1 408	197	595	425
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>48</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>165</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	19	8	7	81	27	41	86	50	147	106
Number of own children under 18 years .....	25	13	8	118	36	66	139	72	220	161
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 858</b>	<b>3 037</b>	<b>1 013</b>	<b>1 108</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>2 050</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1 467</b>	<b>1 493</b>
Never married .....	1 499	2 792	934	393	347	241	388	592	515	632
Now married, except separated .....	258	183	50	557	113	172	1 535	274	756	630
Separated .....	7	14	2	15	11	10	14	10	22	29
Widowed .....	14	6	1	30	18	12	32	6	22	20
Divorced .....	80	42	26	113	49	76	81	68	152	182
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 426</b>	<b>3 940</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>1 302</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>2 366</b>	<b>1 032</b>	<b>1 582</b>	<b>1 655</b>
Never married .....	914	3 736	859	353	258	146	383	560	422	578
Now married, except separated .....	243	144	46	560	113	165	1 549	277	759	641
Separated .....	15	4	2	21	11	12	20	14	33	44
Widowed .....	165	18	7	195	124	68	200	70	120	173
Divorced .....	89	38	16	173	76	83	214	111	248	219

**Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boone County			
	Columbio, MO MSA	Total	Columbia city	Tract 13	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02
AGE						
All persons	8 377	8 377	6 859	436	952	605
Under 5 years	858	858	692	58	144	66
5 to 9 years	833	833	639	44	156	55
10 to 14 years	689	689	536	26	94	67
15 to 19 years	891	891	767	33	91	44
20 to 24 years	1 011	1 011	908	84	82	66
25 to 34 years	1 659	1 659	1 346	112	186	162
35 to 44 years	1 042	1 042	805	53	111	79
45 to 54 years	523	523	414	16	46	30
55 to 64 years	383	383	326	4	34	17
65 to 74 years	265	265	228	3	6	8
75 to 84 years	160	160	144	3	2	9
85 years and over	63	63	54	-	-	2
3 and 4 years	335	335	267	21	53	34
16 years and over	5 863	5 863	4 885	300	537	409
18 years and over	5 596	5 596	4 680	289	499	391
21 years and over	4 880	4 880	4 020	262	454	368
60 years and over	658	658	569	8	21	27
62 years and over	578	578	501	8	13	23
Median	24.4	24.4	24.1	23.1	19.4	25.2
Female	4 410	4 410	3 637	209	513	333
Under 5 years	422	422	338	27	71	38
5 to 9 years	405	405	311	20	80	23
10 to 14 years	336	336	259	13	45	41
15 to 19 years	460	460	406	15	36	25
20 to 24 years	561	561	506	37	49	39
25 to 34 years	877	877	705	62	113	89
35 to 44 years	549	549	432	22	65	38
45 to 54 years	305	305	250	10	31	16
55 to 64 years	209	209	176	1	20	11
65 to 74 years	136	136	121	1	2	5
75 to 84 years	106	106	97	1	1	6
85 years and over	44	44	36	-	-	2
3 and 4 years	166	166	130	11	26	22
16 years and over	3 185	3 185	2 678	149	311	225
18 years and over	3 066	3 066	2 584	142	294	218
21 years and over	2 652	2 652	2 201	131	273	203
60 years and over	380	380	330	3	10	16
62 years and over	333	333	293	3	5	13
Median	25.2	25.2	25.0	23.3	22.5	25.0
Male	3 967	3 967	3 222	227	439	272
Median age	23.5	23.5	23.4	22.8	16.8	25.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	8 377	8 377	6 859	436	952	605
In households	7 773	7 773	6 271	436	945	592
Householder	2 953	2 953	2 427	180	295	217
Family householder	1 824	1 824	1 442	88	230	134
Nonfamily householder	1 129	1 129	985	92	65	83
Living alone	876	876	755	60	44	59
Spouse	736	736	549	44	73	49
Child	2 899	2 899	2 274	147	445	218
Other relatives	524	524	456	19	59	50
Nonrelatives	661	661	565	46	73	58
Institutionalized persons	94	94	84	-	7	13
Other persons in group quarters	510	510	504	-	-	-
Persons per household	2.61	2.61	2.55	2.41	3.09	2.64
Persons per family	3.29	3.29	3.25	3.34	3.42	3.31
Persons 65 years and over	488	488	426	6	8	19
In households	439	439	382	6	8	8
Householder	336	336	290	3	5	5
Nonfamily householder	191	191	162	2	1	2
Living alone	184	184	155	2	1	1
Spouse	53	53	46	1	1	1
Other relatives	44	44	41	2	1	2
Nonrelatives	6	6	5	-	1	-
Institutionalized persons	48	48	43	-	-	11
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	1 824	1 824	1 442	88	230	134
With own children under 18 years	1 202	1 202	926	69	179	93
Number of own children under 18 years	2 352	2 352	1 817	135	384	183
Married-couple families	788	788	574	44	78	46
With own children under 18 years	473	473	329	34	53	28
Number of own children under 18 years	921	921	656	74	108	73
Female householder, no husband present	903	903	757	36	137	77
With own children under 18 years	664	664	549	30	116	59
Number of own children under 18 years	1 324	1 324	1 084	52	259	102
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	2 750	2 750	2 263	159	241	186
Never married	1 449	1 449	1 262	97	135	97
Now married, except separated	879	879	656	48	81	57
Separated	97	97	78	8	4	7
Widowed	67	67	61	-	1	3
Divorced	258	258	206	6	20	22
Females 15 years and over	3 247	3 247	2 729	149	317	231
Never married	1 597	1 597	1 409	85	156	115
Now married, except separated	826	826	631	45	89	54
Separated	169	169	142	2	25	14
Widowed	270	270	234	3	11	14
Divorced	385	385	313	14	36	34



Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County						
	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)
<b>AGE</b>							
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>444</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>1 602</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>605</b>
Under 5 years .....	13	55	172	66	58	124	66
5 to 9 years .....	5	61	125	78	44	129	55
10 to 14 years .....	7	54	115	55	26	72	67
15 to 19 years .....	203	40	134	46	33	78	44
20 to 24 years .....	153	55	145	41	84	70	66
25 to 34 years .....	44	112	264	130	112	153	162
35 to 44 years .....	12	87	168	68	53	87	79
45 to 54 years .....	2	52	105	45	16	39	30
55 to 64 years .....	—	39	152	25	4	24	17
65 to 74 years .....	2	22	120	11	3	5	8
75 to 84 years .....	—	11	76	12	3	1	9
85 years and over .....	3	3	26	5	—	—	2
3 and 4 years .....	7	19	65	27	21	42	34
16 years and over .....	419	415	1 162	372	300	441	409
18 years and over .....	416	399	1 112	356	289	409	391
21 years and over .....	137	371	1 033	327	262	371	368
60 years and over .....	5	55	295	42	8	13	27
62 years and over .....	5	45	263	34	8	10	23
Median .....	20.0	27.8	28.9	25.4	23.1	19.1	25.2
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>253</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>333</b>
Under 5 years .....	2	31	84	32	27	59	38
5 to 9 years .....	3	34	55	38	20	67	23
10 to 14 years .....	3	31	45	26	13	37	41
15 to 19 years .....	125	20	78	24	15	31	25
20 to 24 years .....	92	22	87	23	37	42	39
25 to 34 years .....	23	57	145	73	62	92	89
35 to 44 years .....	5	53	97	39	22	54	38
45 to 54 years .....	—	34	65	24	10	26	16
55 to 64 years .....	—	19	88	15	—	14	11
65 to 74 years .....	—	12	70	7	1	1	5
75 to 84 years .....	—	9	56	9	1	1	6
85 years and over .....	—	1	18	5	—	—	2
3 and 4 years .....	—	11	34	12	11	18	22
16 years and over .....	245	226	685	213	149	256	225
18 years and over .....	243	219	661	205	142	243	218
21 years and over .....	70	202	610	190	131	225	203
60 years and over .....	—	32	185	31	3	5	16
62 years and over .....	—	26	168	26	3	4	13
Median .....	19.9	28.5	31.3	26.9	23.3	22.4	25.0
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>191</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>272</b>
Median age .....	20.0	26.3	26.2	22.8	22.8	16.9	25.6
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>							
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>444</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>1 602</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>605</b>
In households .....	85	591	1 572	569	436	779	592
Householder .....	35	231	676	195	180	242	217
Family householder .....	14	143	385	139	88	187	134
Nonfamily householder .....	21	88	291	56	92	55	83
Living alone .....	11	72	249	48	60	36	59
Spouse .....	11	53	118	47	44	55	49
Child .....	25	224	542	214	147	369	218
Other relatives .....	1	40	139	59	19	48	50
Nonrelatives .....	13	43	97	54	46	65	58
Institutionalized persons .....	12	—	—	—	—	3	13
Other persons in group quarters .....	347	—	30	13	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.31	2.61	2.29	2.91	2.41	3.09	2.64
Persons per family .....	3.50	3.24	3.04	3.34	3.34	3.41	3.31
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>19</b>
In households .....	—	36	222	28	6	6	8
Householder .....	—	28	182	16	3	4	5
Nonfamily householder .....	—	16	107	8	2	—	2
Living alone .....	—	16	102	7	2	—	1
Spouse .....	—	3	23	5	1	1	1
Other relatives .....	—	5	14	6	2	1	2
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	5	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>							
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>14</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>134</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	12	84	206	87	69	147	93
Number of own children under 18 years .....	24	163	399	172	135	316	183
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>9</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>46</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	7	28	42	28	34	40	28
Number of own children under 18 years .....	14	50	81	57	74	86	73
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>77</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	5	52	151	54	30	99	59
Number of own children under 18 years .....	10	104	296	109	52	216	102
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>							
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>174</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>186</b>
Never married .....	153	93	238	76	97	116	97
Now married, except separated .....	13	59	133	57	48	61	57
Separated .....	1	10	26	10	8	2	7
Widowed .....	3	7	27	2	—	1	3
Divorced .....	4	25	62	19	6	16	22
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>245</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>231</b>
Never married .....	220	94	318	98	85	134	115
Now married, except separated .....	20	61	135	51	45	69	54
Separated .....	3	10	39	16	2	8	14
Widowed .....	—	26	115	24	3	8	14
Divorced .....	2	36	97	30	14	28	34



Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbio, MO MSA	Boone County		Columbia city, Boone County	
		Total	Columbio city	Tract 3	Tract 4
AGE					
All persons -----	3 129	3 129	2 847	404	556
Under 5 years -----	246	246	211	3	65
5 to 9 years -----	198	198	168	3	23
10 to 14 years -----	146	146	127	5	7
15 to 19 years -----	239	239	209	15	61
20 to 24 years -----	499	499	477	112	103
25 to 34 years -----	1 075	1 075	1 020	191	236
35 to 44 years -----	441	441	381	53	54
45 to 54 years -----	178	178	154	13	4
55 to 64 years -----	69	69	64	4	1
65 to 74 years -----	27	27	26	3	2
75 to 84 years -----	9	9	8	1	—
85 years and over -----	2	2	2	1	—
3 and 4 years -----	89	89	77	1	21
16 years and over -----	2 518	2 518	2 323	393	461
18 years and over -----	2 443	2 443	2 261	392	459
21 years and over -----	2 183	2 183	2 019	345	368
60 years and over -----	61	61	58	6	3
62 years and over -----	47	47	44	5	2
Median -----	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.4	25.9
Female -----	1 526	1 526	1 366	161	272
Under 5 years -----	120	120	99	—	30
5 to 9 years -----	95	95	80	1	8
10 to 14 years -----	72	72	61	2	4
15 to 19 years -----	137	137	123	9	37
20 to 24 years -----	256	256	245	54	61
25 to 34 years -----	478	478	440	56	111
35 to 44 years -----	227	227	192	31	17
45 to 54 years -----	84	84	74	3	2
55 to 64 years -----	30	30	27	2	1
65 to 74 years -----	18	18	17	2	1
75 to 84 years -----	8	8	7	1	—
85 years and over -----	1	1	1	—	—
3 and 4 years -----	49	49	42	—	12
16 years and over -----	1 230	1 230	1 118	158	230
18 years and over -----	1 193	1 193	1 087	157	229
21 years and over -----	1 042	1 042	945	137	177
60 years and over -----	39	39	36	3	2
62 years and over -----	31	31	28	3	1
Median -----	26.5	26.5	26.4	26.7	24.7
Male -----	1 603	1 603	1 481	243	284
Median age -----	27.4	27.4	27.5	27.8	27.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons -----	3 129	3 129	2 847	404	556
In households -----	2 810	2 810	2 529	375	370
Householder -----	1 069	1 069	1 000	202	141
Family householder -----	611	611	552	35	108
Nonfamily householder -----	458	458	448	167	33
Living alone -----	287	287	280	104	21
Spouse -----	582	582	507	32	110
Child -----	749	749	632	12	95
Other relatives -----	90	90	80	6	4
Nonrelatives -----	320	320	310	123	20
Institutionalized persons -----	1	1	1	1	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	318	318	317	28	186
Persons per household -----	2.52	2.52	2.45	1.77	2.59
Persons per family -----	3.19	3.19	3.14	2.31	2.92
Persons 65 years and over -----	38	38	36	5	2
In households -----	37	37	35	4	2
Householder -----	16	16	15	2	—
Nonfamily householder -----	5	5	4	1	—
Living alone -----	5	5	4	1	—
Spouse -----	4	4	4	1	—
Other relatives -----	17	17	16	1	2
Nonrelatives -----	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons -----	1	1	1	1	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families -----	611	611	552	35	108
With own children under 18 years -----	371	371	326	6	71
Number of own children under 18 years -----	655	655	557	9	95
Married-couple families -----	538	538	486	29	108
With own children under 18 years -----	332	332	292	5	71
Number of own children under 18 years -----	573	573	488	7	95
Female householder, no husband present -----	54	54	48	4	—
With own children under 18 years -----	29	29	25	1	—
Number of own children under 18 years -----	62	62	51	2	—
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over -----	1 300	1 300	1 215	235	231
Never married -----	630	630	600	164	108
Now married, except separated -----	638	638	585	69	121
Separated -----	10	10	9	—	1
Widowed -----	5	5	5	—	—
Divorced -----	17	17	16	2	1
Females 15 years and over -----	1 239	1 239	1 126	158	230
Never married -----	503	503	480	95	113
Now married, except separated -----	660	660	580	57	115
Separated -----	12	12	12	1	—
Widowed -----	29	29	26	1	1
Divorced -----	35	35	28	4	—

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County	
		Total	Columbia city
AGE			
All persons -----	1 226	1 226	905
Under 5 years -----	127	127	80
5 to 9 years -----	82	82	52
10 to 14 years -----	91	91	56
15 to 19 years -----	158	158	129
20 to 24 years -----	211	211	191
25 to 34 years -----	292	292	222
35 to 44 years -----	144	144	93
45 to 54 years -----	49	49	33
55 to 64 years -----	34	34	23
65 to 74 years -----	24	24	16
75 to 84 years -----	12	12	8
85 years and over -----	2	2	2
3 and 4 years -----	55	55	33
16 years and over -----	912	912	711
18 years and over -----	882	882	687
21 years and over -----	707	707	531
60 years and over -----	53	53	35
62 years and over -----	47	47	32
Median -----	23.0	23.0	22.8
Female -----	611	611	456
Under 5 years -----	55	55	33
5 to 9 years -----	42	42	24
10 to 14 years -----	55	55	38
15 to 19 years -----	73	73	63
20 to 24 years -----	99	99	91
25 to 34 years -----	136	136	106
35 to 44 years -----	76	76	49
45 to 54 years -----	33	33	24
55 to 64 years -----	18	18	11
65 to 74 years -----	12	12	8
75 to 84 years -----	10	10	7
85 years and over -----	2	2	2
3 and 4 years -----	22	22	10
16 years and over -----	452	452	359
18 years and over -----	442	442	351
21 years and over -----	359	359	274
60 years and over -----	33	33	22
62 years and over -----	30	30	20
Median -----	23.8	23.8	23.2
Male -----	615	615	449
Median age -----	22.6	22.6	22.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons -----	1 226	1 226	905
In households -----	1 075	1 075	755
Householder -----	376	376	277
Family householder -----	215	215	142
Nonfamily householder -----	161	161	135
Living alone -----	113	113	93
Spouse -----	183	183	126
Child -----	350	350	224
Other relatives -----	38	38	20
Nonrelatives -----	128	128	108
Institutionalized persons -----	4	4	3
Other persons in group quarters -----	147	147	147
Persons per household -----	2.43	2.43	2.33
Persons per family -----	3.08	3.08	3.04
Persons 65 years and over -----	38	38	26
In households -----	38	38	26
Householder -----	29	29	21
Nonfamily householder -----	20	20	16
Living alone -----	19	19	15
Spouse -----	5	5	2
Other relatives -----	2	2	1
Nonrelatives -----	2	2	2
Institutionalized persons -----	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters -----	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families -----	215	215	142
With own children under 18 years -----	132	132	89
Number of own children under 18 years -----	308	308	200
Married-couple families -----	159	159	99
With own children under 18 years -----	96	96	61
Number of own children under 18 years -----	224	224	132
Female householder, no husband present -----	39	39	28
With own children under 18 years -----	28	28	21
Number of own children under 18 years -----	68	68	56
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over -----	467	467	356
Never married -----	247	247	212
Now married, except separated -----	178	178	114
Separated -----	7	7	5
Widowed -----	3	3	2
Divorced -----	32	32	23
Females 15 years and over -----	459	459	361
Never married -----	200	200	180
Now married, except separated -----	190	190	133
Separated -----	8	8	5
Widowed -----	19	19	11
Divorced -----	42	42	32



Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County	
		Total	Columbia city
AGE			
All persons .....	99 275	99 275	58 278
Under 5 years .....	6 647	6 647	3 207
5 to 9 years .....	6 371	6 371	2 796
10 to 14 years .....	5 522	5 522	2 419
15 to 19 years .....	9 724	9 724	7 171
20 to 24 years .....	15 436	15 436	12 766
25 to 34 years .....	18 130	18 130	9 932
35 to 44 years .....	14 298	14 298	7 201
45 to 54 years .....	8 313	8 313	4 145
55 to 64 years .....	5 971	5 971	3 157
65 to 74 years .....	4 836	4 836	2 819
75 to 84 years .....	2 966	2 966	1 911
85 years and over .....	1 061	1 061	754
3 and 4 years .....	2 754	2 754	1 336
16 years and over .....	79 782	79 782	49 454
18 years and over .....	77 861	77 861	48 557
21 years and over .....	66 750	66 750	38 931
60 years and over .....	11 711	11 711	7 015
62 years and over .....	10 543	10 543	6 381
Median .....	28.1	28.1	25.6
Female .....	51 267	51 267	30 403
Under 5 years .....	3 277	3 277	1 584
5 to 9 years .....	3 153	3 153	1 402
10 to 14 years .....	2 733	2 733	1 221
15 to 19 years .....	5 174	5 174	3 973
20 to 24 years .....	7 771	7 771	6 409
25 to 34 years .....	9 249	9 249	4 905
35 to 44 years .....	7 166	7 166	3 597
45 to 54 years .....	4 298	4 298	2 186
55 to 64 years .....	3 096	3 096	1 702
65 to 74 years .....	2 675	2 675	1 610
75 to 84 years .....	1 883	1 883	1 240
85 years and over .....	792	792	574
3 and 4 years .....	1 351	1 351	665
16 years and over .....	41 650	41 650	25 992
18 years and over .....	40 677	40 677	25 511
21 years and over .....	34 650	34 650	20 205
60 years and over .....	6 837	6 837	4 254
62 years and over .....	6 234	6 234	3 916
Median .....	28.8	28.8	26.1
Male .....	48 008	48 008	27 875
Median age .....	27.4	27.4	25.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons .....	99 275	99 275	58 278
In households .....	89 677	89 677	48 896
Householder .....	37 413	37 413	22 055
Family householder .....	22 840	22 840	11 360
Nonfamily householder .....	14 573	14 573	10 695
Living alone .....	10 224	10 224	7 180
Spouse .....	19 054	19 054	9 237
Child .....	24 167	24 167	10 928
Other relatives .....	1 826	1 826	1 007
Nonrelatives .....	7 217	7 217	5 669
Institutionalized persons .....	1 044	1 044	916
Other persons in group quarters .....	8 554	8 554	8 466
Persons per household .....	2.41	2.41	2.23
Persons per family .....	2.98	2.98	2.88
Persons 65 years and over .....	8 863	8 863	5 484
In households .....	8 083	8 083	4 828
Householder .....	5 586	5 586	3 366
Nonfamily householder .....	2 647	2 647	1 658
Living alone .....	2 561	2 561	1 601
Spouse .....	2 064	2 064	1 208
Other relatives .....	363	363	212
Nonrelatives .....	70	70	42
Institutionalized persons .....	748	748	642
Other persons in group quarters .....	32	32	14
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families .....	22 840	22 840	11 360
With own children under 18 years .....	11 518	11 518	5 282
Number of own children under 18 years .....	20 244	20 244	9 155
Married-couple families .....	19 053	19 053	9 247
With own children under 18 years .....	9 131	9 131	4 063
Number of own children under 18 years .....	16 577	16 577	7 349
Female householder, no husband present .....	2 954	2 954	1 654
With own children under 18 years .....	1 974	1 974	1 027
Number of own children under 18 years .....	3 037	3 037	1 518
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over .....	38 631	38 631	23 660
Never married .....	15 367	15 367	11 948
Now married, except separated .....	19 665	19 665	9 689
Separated .....	384	384	219
Widowed .....	534	534	320
Divorced .....	2 681	2 681	1 484
Females 15 years and over .....	42 104	42 104	26 196
Never married .....	14 662	14 662	11 859
Now married, except separated .....	19 682	19 682	9 664
Separated .....	552	552	315
Widowed .....	3 253	3 253	2 072
Divorced .....	3 955	3 955	2 286

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boone County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Boone County											
	Columbia, MO MSA	Columbia city		Tract 10.02	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.03	Tract 11.04	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.01	Tract 18.01
		Total												
RACE														
All persons	112 379	112 379	69 101	4 591	3 506	4 964	3 781	6 308	3 059	6 166	6 873	4 522	3 482	2 942
White	100 055	100 055	58 830	4 185	3 208	4 616	3 461	5 892	2 268	5 772	5 677	3 801	3 050	2 596
Black	8 377	8 377	6 859	294	201	226	225	203	13	303	952	605	399	253
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	394	394	231	13	11	23	9	12	13	20	46	19	11	12
American Indian	379	379	220	13	11	23	9	12	13	20	38	19	10	12
Eskimo	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	12	12	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 129	3 129	2 847	83	79	181	70	178	313	50	174	65	13	78
Asian	3 104	3 104	2 828	83	76	179	70	178	313	49	173	64	13	77
Chinese	1 133	1 133	1 076	9	29	26	14	45	71	14	32	14	3	12
Filipino	205	205	159	17	9	21	8	13	6	6	32	6	2	2
Japanese	188	188	162	3	3	16	6	5	8	1	1	1	1	15
Asian Indian	490	490	431	24	10	42	20	88	35	14	15	5	1	38
Korean	472	472	428	11	20	70	6	21	74	3	7	13	7	9
Vietnamese	113	113	101	5	3	3	3	6	103	7	28	18	9	1
Combodian	210	210	205	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	76	2	—	—
Hmong	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	6	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	82	82	77	1	1	1	1	—	4	3	—	1	—	—
Other Asian	204	204	183	2	3	2	12	—	9	1	6	4	—	1
Pacific Islander	25	25	19	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	17	17	12	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Samoan	4	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	424	424	334	16	7	18	16	23	29	21	24	32	9	3
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	112 379	112 379	69 101	4 591	3 506	4 964	3 781	6 308	3 059	6 166	6 873	4 522	3 482	2 942
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 226	1 226	905	48	35	52	32	43	63	55	86	69	51	39
Mexican	492	492	341	16	10	14	14	22	23	30	34	41	23	12
Puerto Rican	108	108	77	10	9	5	—	1	6	4	6	4	6	5
Cuban	53	53	36	7	4	7	—	2	2	1	1	—	—	3
Other Hispanic	573	573	451	15	12	26	18	18	32	20	45	24	22	19
Not of Hispanic origin	111 153	111 153	68 196	4 543	3 471	4 912	3 749	6 265	2 996	6 111	6 787	4 453	3 431	2 903
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	112 379	112 379	69 101	4 591	3 506	4 964	3 781	6 308	3 059	6 166	6 873	4 522	3 482	2 942
White	100 055	100 055	58 830	4 185	3 208	4 616	3 461	5 892	2 268	5 772	5 677	3 801	3 050	2 596
Hispanic origin	780	780	552	34	27	33	21	25	37	38	35	27	35	37
Not of Hispanic origin	99 275	99 275	58 278	4 151	3 181	4 583	3 440	5 867	2 231	5 734	5 642	3 774	3 015	2 559
Black	8 377	8 377	6 859	294	201	126	225	203	436	303	952	605	399	253
Hispanic origin	71	71	49	3	2	2	—	3	3	3	14	12	11	—
Not of Hispanic origin	8 306	8 306	6 810	291	199	124	225	200	434	300	938	593	388	253
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	394	394	231	13	11	23	9	12	13	20	46	19	11	12
Hispanic origin	20	20	13	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	374	374	218	12	11	21	9	12	13	20	43	16	11	12
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 129	3 129	2 847	83	79	181	70	178	313	50	174	65	13	78
Hispanic origin	36	36	32	—	1	2	—	—	—	4	13	2	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	3 093	3 093	2 815	83	78	179	70	178	313	46	161	63	13	78
Other race	424	424	334	16	7	18	16	23	29	21	24	32	9	3
Hispanic origin	319	319	259	6	2	11	5	15	24	10	21	25	5	2
Not of Hispanic origin	105	105	75	6	2	5	5	8	5	11	3	7	4	1

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Columbia city, Boone County															
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10.01	Tract 10.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)
RACE															
All persons		430	2 501	4 019	8 112	2 467	5 280	3 531	2 962	1 786	2 975	1 556	3 136	4 831	1 669
White		267	2 228	3 413	7 067	1 971	5 112	2 845	1 238	1 171	2 781	1 412	2 866	4 483	1 567
Black		127	174	160	444	99	64	591	1 602	582	102	109	173	126	39
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		2	11	14	9	5	17	6	5	14	22	5	11	23	2
American Indian		2	11	14	9	1	16	6	5	14	21	5	11	23	2
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		33	69	404	556	364	76	69	100	16	50	27	79	181	54
Asian		33	69	402	554	361	75	69	99	15	49	27	76	179	54
Chinese		2	36	247	234	231	51	20	23	11	11	4	29	26	7
Filipino		1	2	9	28	7	4	6	4	1	2	1	9	21	5
Japanese		1	10	7	26	14	4	9	56	1	1	1	3	16	5
Asian Indian		24	2	26	63	28	10	3	3	—	23	11	10	42	19
Korean		1	6	24	112	43	5	2	6	—	11	8	20	70	4
Vietnamese		—	9	7	12	3	1	6	5	2	—	—	—	1	3
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Hmong		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		4	1	30	19	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Asian		—	3	51	60	22	2	8	2	1	1	—	3	2	10
Pacific Islander		—	—	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		1	19	28	36	28	11	20	17	3	20	3	7	18	7
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons		430	2 501	4 019	8 112	2 467	5 280	3 531	2 962	1 786	2 975	1 556	3 136	4 831	1 669
Hispanic origin (of any race)		4	37	97	127	59	42	50	18	24	41	12	34	52	15
Mexican		3	17	30	45	12	25	14	3	9	12	1	9	14	9
Puerto Rican		—	1	9	7	10	—	6	3	—	2	6	9	5	—
Cuban		—	1	3	6	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	4	7	—
Other Hispanic		1	18	55	69	36	15	23	12	15	27	5	12	26	6
Not of Hispanic origin		426	2 464	3 922	7 985	2 408	5 238	3 481	2 944	1 762	2 934	1 544	3 102	4 779	1 654
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons		430	2 501	4 019	8 112	2 467	5 280	3 531	2 962	1 786	2 975	1 556	3 136	4 831	1 669
White		267	2 228	3 413	7 067	1 971	5 112	2 845	1 238	1 171	2 781	1 412	2 866	4 483	1 567
Hispanic origin		3	37	97	127	59	42	50	18	24	41	12	34	52	15
Not of Hispanic origin		264	2 209	3 349	6 984	1 943	5 079	2 812	1 229	1 152	2 753	1 402	2 840	4 450	1 556
Black		127	174	160	444	99	64	591	1 602	582	102	109	173	126	39
Hispanic origin		127	173	159	439	5	63	—	2	—	102	109	171	124	39
Not of Hispanic origin		2	11	14	9	5	17	6	5	14	22	5	11	23	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		2	11	14	7	4	17	5	5	10	22	5	11	21	2
Asian or Pacific Islander		33	69	404	556	364	76	69	100	16	50	27	79	181	54
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		33	69	399	553	364	75	68	100	16	50	27	78	179	54
Other race		1	19	28	36	28	11	20	17	3	20	3	7	18	7
Hispanic origin		1	17	27	34	25	15	15	10	—	13	2	5	13	4
Not of Hispanic origin		—	2	1	2	3	4	5	10	3	7	1	2	5	3



Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Columbia city, Boone County—Con.							Remainder of Boone County						
		Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	
RACE															
All persons		6 207	3 043	4 213	4 856	4 445	627	455	3 035	370	133	2 112	101	16	
White		5 804	2 252	3 996	3 862	3 724	368	403	2 773	342	133	1 894	88	16	
Black		195	436	158	782	605	254	37	185	28	—	186	8	—	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		12	13	7	32	19	1	1	8	—	—	7	—	—	
American Indian		12	13	7	26	19	1	1	8	—	—	7	—	—	
Eskimo		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleut		—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander		174	313	39	164	65	—	14	56	—	—	16	4	—	
Asian		174	313	38	163	64	—	14	56	—	—	16	4	—	
Chinese		45	71	6	8	14	—	—	56	—	—	16	4	—	
Filipino		13	6	6	32	6	—	—	16	—	—	3	—	—	
Japanese		1	8	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	
Asian Indian		88	35	12	11	5	—	10	13	—	—	1	—	—	
Korean		21	74	2	6	13	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	
Vietnamese		—	3	7	26	18	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Cambodian		6	103	—	76	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian		—	4	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pacific Islander		—	9	1	4	4	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	
Hawaiian		—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoa		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guam		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race		22	29	13	16	32	4	—	13	—	—	9	1	—	
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons		6 207	3 043	4 213	4 856	4 445	627	455	3 035	370	133	2 112	101	16	
Hispanic origin (of any race)		40	63	45	67	69	8	1	36	1	—	17	3	—	
Mexican		22	23	22	26	41	4	—	15	1	—	5	1	—	
Puerto Rican		—	6	4	3	4	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	
Cuban		2	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Hispanic		16	32	18	38	24	3	—	10	—	—	12	2	—	
Not of Hispanic origin		6 167	2 980	4 168	4 789	4 376	619	454	2 999	369	133	2 095	98	16	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
All persons		6 207	3 043	4 213	4 856	4 445	627	455	3 035	370	133	2 112	101	16	
White		5 804	2 252	3 996	3 862	3 724	368	403	2 773	342	133	1 894	88	16	
Hispanic origin		23	37	32	29	27	4	1	24	1	—	10	2	—	
Not of Hispanic origin		5 781	2 215	3 964	3 833	3 697	364	402	2 749	341	133	1 884	86	16	
Black		195	436	158	782	605	254	37	185	28	—	186	8	—	
Hispanic origin		3	2	—	12	12	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin		192	434	158	770	593	254	37	182	28	—	186	8	—	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		12	13	7	32	19	1	1	8	—	—	7	—	—	
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin		12	13	7	32	16	1	1	7	—	—	7	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander		174	313	39	164	65	—	14	56	—	—	16	4	—	
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	13	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin		174	313	35	151	63	—	14	56	—	—	16	4	—	
Other race		22	29	13	16	32	4	—	13	—	—	9	1	—	
Hispanic origin		14	24	9	13	25	4	—	8	—	—	7	1	—	
Not of Hispanic origin		8	5	4	3	7	—	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Boone County—Con.														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.03	Tract 18.04	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20
RACE														
All persons		1 953	2 017	77	2 855	2 884	3 928	3 150	2 487	3 772	1 086	3 242	5 917	4 143
White		1 776	1 815	77	2 682	2 741	3 885	3 036	2 193	3 600	1 072	3 218	5 820	4 064
Black		145	170	—	145	107	13	82	216	107	8	32	56	58
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		13	14	—	10	5	13	18	11	25	1	9	17	17
Asian		13	12	—	9	5	13	18	11	24	1	9	12	17
Eskimo		—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian		11	10	—	13	24	7	13	64	30	2	6	22	4
Chinese		11	10	—	13	19	7	13	63	30	2	6	22	4
Filipino		8	1	—	3	3	3	9	12	2	2	1	4	2
Japanese		—	—	—	2	3	3	—	2	11	—	—	—	1
Asian Indian		—	—	—	1	1	1	—	11	6	—	1	2	1
Korean		2	4	—	—	4	—	—	28	9	—	—	8	—
Vietnamese		1	1	—	7	2	—	2	9	6	—	3	1	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	2	—	—	3	—	2	—	5	—	—	5	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		8	8	—	5	7	10	1	3	10	3	5	7	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		1 953	2 017	77	2 855	2 884	3 928	3 150	2 487	3 772	1 086	3 242	5 917	4 143
Hispanic origin (of any race)		10	19	—	43	23	18	6	38	26	9	28	20	24
Mexican		8	8	—	19	15	4	4	12	25	5	8	10	12
Puerto Rican		—	3	—	5	—	1	—	4	—	—	5	—	8
Cuban		—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		2	7	—	19	4	13	2	19	1	2	15	10	4
Not of Hispanic origin		1 943	1 998	77	2 812	2 861	3 910	3 144	2 449	3 746	1 077	3 214	5 897	4 119
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		1 953	2 017	77	2 855	2 884	3 928	3 150	2 487	3 772	1 086	3 242	5 917	4 143
White		1 776	1 815	77	2 682	2 741	3 885	3 036	2 193	3 600	1 072	3 218	5 820	4 064
Hispanic origin		6	6	—	31	16	10	6	36	16	4	24	12	24
Not of Hispanic origin		1 770	1 809	77	2 651	2 725	3 875	3 030	2 157	3 584	1 068	3 194	5 808	4 040
Black		145	170	—	145	107	13	82	216	107	8	32	56	58
Hispanic origin		3	2	—	11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		142	168	—	134	107	13	82	216	106	6	4	56	58
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		13	14	—	10	5	13	18	11	25	1	9	12	17
Hispanic origin		—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		13	11	—	10	5	13	18	11	25	1	9	17	17
Asian or Pacific Islander		11	10	—	13	24	7	13	64	30	2	6	22	4
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		11	10	—	13	24	7	13	64	27	2	6	22	4
Other race		8	8	—	5	7	10	1	3	10	3	5	7	—
Hispanic origin		1	8	—	1	—	3	—	2	6	—	4	5	—
Not of Hispanic origin		7	—	—	4	—	7	1	1	4	3	1	2	—

**Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Boone County						
		Total	Columbia city	Tract 10.02	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.03	Tract 11.04	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
All housing units.....	44 695	44 695	27 551	1 766	1 616	2 101	1 463	2 423	1 657	2 490
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units.....	41 937	41 937	25 841	1 690	1 515	1 978	1 382	2 342	1 544	2 358
Owner-occupied housing units.....	23 078	23 078	11 308	1 057	507	1 129	772	1 789	266	1 481
Percent of occupied housing units.....	55.0	55.0	43.8	62.5	33.5	57.1	55.9	76.4	17.2	62.8
White.....	21 966	21 966	10 516	998	471	1 078	745	1 701	252	1 422
Black.....	821	821	582	38	32	22	12	45	10	42
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	61	61	34	4	3	4	—	3	2	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	200	200	156	13	1	24	15	37	2	12
Other race.....	30	30	20	4	—	1	—	3	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	125	125	73	7	2	14	2	8	1	6
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	21 876	21 876	10 467	995	469	1 067	743	1 696	251	1 417
Renter-occupied housing units.....	18 859	18 859	14 533	633	1 008	849	610	553	1 278	877
White.....	15 686	15 686	11 708	569	922	769	528	519	984	797
Black.....	2 132	2 132	1 845	49	45	33	66	19	170	68
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	85	85	60	2	3	2	3	3	4	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	869	869	844	10	36	41	9	11	110	5
Other race.....	87	87	76	3	2	4	4	1	10	4
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	251	251	204	5	11	8	8	3	20	13
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	15 537	15 537	11 588	567	914	764	524	517	974	789
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units.....	2 758	2 758	1 710	76	101	123	81	81	113	132
For sale only.....	452	452	279	15	22	24	16	38	19	20
For rent.....	1 223	1 223	927	25	55	61	48	18	72	70
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	370	370	211	25	15	12	4	6	7	23
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	157	157	68	1	2	19	3	4	6	2
For migrant workers.....	13	13	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	543	543	224	10	7	7	8	15	9	17
Boarded up.....	36	36	11	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room.....	773	773	699	6	18	3	2	—	31	44
2 rooms.....	1 687	1 687	1 415	29	50	43	23	9	97	89
3 rooms.....	4 032	4 032	3 154	91	162	90	108	50	402	182
4 rooms.....	10 491	10 491	6 996	465	632	551	255	211	763	369
5 rooms.....	9 031	9 031	4 865	398	433	240	294	223	197	428
6 rooms.....	6 562	6 562	3 279	262	194	284	274	324	81	421
7 rooms.....	4 448	4 448	2 390	197	63	258	172	400	30	351
8 or more rooms.....	7 671	7 671	4 753	318	64	632	335	1 206	56	606
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.2	4.4	5.9	5.7	7.5	3.9	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.7	4.6	6.2	6.0	7.4	4.0	6.0
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.3	4.4	6.0	5.7	7.5	3.9	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	6.2	6.7	5.7	4.7	7.6	6.9	8.0	4.9	6.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.9	4.3	4.2	4.7	5.0	3.8	4.2
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached.....	23 572	23 572	12 407	756	200	1 033	726	1 917	154	1 619
1, attached.....	1 469	1 469	984	70	110	184	128	91	64	70
2.....	3 368	3 368	2 340	213	239	90	287	228	55	226
3 or 4.....	3 321	3 321	2 319	109	158	128	43	52	292	171
5 to 9.....	3 470	3 470	3 220	26	271	438	92	80	329	96
10 to 19.....	2 450	2 450	2 431	58	151	62	1	53	96	11
20 to 49.....	863	863	863	—	—	73	—	—	482	3
50 or more.....	978	978	978	—	—	—	—	—	161	116
Mobile home or trailer.....	4 926	4 926	1 815	529	471	86	185	—	—	167
Other.....	278	278	194	5	16	7	1	2	24	11
Occupied housing units.....	41 937	41 937	25 841	1 690	1 515	1 978	1 382	2 342	1 544	2 358
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person.....	11 531	11 531	8 333	378	466	436	237	434	619	583
2 persons.....	14 292	14 292	8 955	574	550	720	456	798	584	790
3 persons.....	7 155	7 155	4 050	336	311	384	304	427	186	412
4 persons.....	5 949	5 949	2 976	269	130	302	255	479	91	372
5 persons.....	2 119	2 119	1 054	95	42	104	93	159	44	143
6 or more persons.....	891	891	473	38	16	32	37	45	20	58
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.16	2.16	2.01	2.31	2.03	2.27	2.50	2.42	1.76	2.25
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.37	2.37	2.26	2.37	2.07	2.59	2.73	2.54	1.90	2.48
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.87	1.87	1.79	2.22	2.01	1.97	2.28	1.96	1.73	1.79
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less.....	41 008	41 008	25 210	1 655	1 487	1 962	1 354	2 330	1 479	2 333
1.01 to 1.50.....	660	660	411	29	23	15	20	10	42	20
1.51 or more.....	269	269	220	6	5	1	8	2	23	5
Mean.....	.44	.44	.43	.45	.47	.40	.45	.36	.49	.42
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	15 719	15 719	9 104	574	125	978	550	1 669	139	1 279
Less than \$20,000.....	421	421	93	3	3	—	11	3	1	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	2 077	2 077	890	13	23	3	10	2	14	77
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	4 139	4 139	1 906	86	25	77	101	132	48	373
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	4 076	4 076	2 366	312	40	208	96	311	13	693
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	2 103	2 103	1 509	11	11	111	104	502	29	90
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1 978	1 978	1 573	69	14	302	126	568	28	38
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	545	545	447	18	4	118	64	105	5	4
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	206	206	175	5	3	84	19	29	1	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	84	84	69	1	—	35	11	12	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	90	90	76	1	2	40	8	5	—	—
Median (dollars).....	65 100	65 100	73 200	71 100	70 800	116 300	91 500	95 600	69 200	64 500
Mean (dollars).....	75 700	75 700	86 000	80 000	78 200	133 500	107 500	103 100	77 600	64 800
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	18 368	18 368	14 421	620	990	842	598	544	1 274	855
Median contract rent (dollars).....	299	299	306	354	374	345	329	374	308	317
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	311	311	318	351	399	382	342	398	310	402
With meals included in rent.....	128	128	127	3	5	8	1	—	2	94
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	926	926	930	396	413	332	487	—	400	1 137
No meals included in rent.....	17 683	17 683	13 937	564	971	818	587	526	1 242	743
No cash rent.....	557	557	357	53	14	16	10	18	30	18



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Boone County—Can.				Columbia city, Boone County					
	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.01	Tract 18.01	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>2 867</b>	<b>2 136</b>	<b>1 401</b>	<b>1 079</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>1 173</b>	<b>1 732</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>2 123</b>
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units.....	2 665	1 958	1 336	1 010	206	1 081	1 602	823	586	2 082
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 538	791	813	500	5	236	248	3	8	1 686
Percent of occupied housing units.....	57.7	40.4	60.9	49.5	2.4	21.8	15.5	.4	1.4	81.0
White.....	1 423	750	764	468	4	234	239	2	8	1 659
Black.....	75	30	47	22	1	2	3	—	—	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	6	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	6
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	31	7	2	8	—	—	5	1	—	10
Other race.....	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	9	3	9	6	—	—	2	—	—	10
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 419	749	755	462	4	234	237	2	8	1 652
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 127	1 167	523	510	201	845	1 354	820	578	396
White.....	878	951	444	437	142	724	1 052	642	410	364
Black.....	220	187	74	61	42	67	85	35	19	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	10	6	2	3	—	6	7	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	15	18	2	9	16	41	197	140	139	16
Other race.....	4	5	1	—	1	7	13	1	10	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	13	16	8	4	1	14	38	13	18	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	875	943	439	433	142	718	1 027	631	402	361
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units.....	<b>202</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>41</b>
For sale only.....	29	12	20	12	1	14	4	—	—	17
For rent.....	118	131	25	45	16	47	86	7	38	4
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	11	8	14	7	—	17	4	4	12	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	8	9	3	—	—	1	7	1	1	2
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	36	18	3	5	1	13	29	2	13	14
Boarded up.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room.....	7	22	3	—	28	61	344	30	37	16
2 rooms.....	125	82	30	13	63	99	265	103	103	42
3 rooms.....	242	263	47	35	59	221	264	214	263	40
4 rooms.....	905	713	299	293	40	353	289	391	166	70
5 rooms.....	626	519	362	220	16	220	179	66	41	260
6 rooms.....	370	224	310	181	8	136	123	16	18	329
7 rooms.....	246	133	145	130	5	36	105	5	7	420
8 or more rooms.....	346	180	205	207	5	47	163	12	15	946
Median, all housing units.....	4.7	4.5	5.4	5.4	2.9	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.2	7.2
Mean, all housing units.....	5.1	4.8	5.7	5.8	3.1	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.4	7.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.8	4.5	5.4	5.5	2.8	4.1	3.6	3.7	3.2	7.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.2	6.1	6.9	6.0	5.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	2.8	3.8	3.1	3.7	3.2	5.0
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached.....	1 175	573	714	502	22	473	392	9	12	1 850
1, attached.....	97	39	113	129	15	16	17	15	17	28
2.....	218	363	105	226	16	137	94	15	10	135
3 or 4.....	185	139	269	180	35	181	252	102	67	34
5 to 9.....	159	194	89	31	33	180	304	219	76	17
10 to 19.....	69	375	9	—	38	139	266	434	247	17
20 to 49.....	—	21	—	—	56	40	46	28	45	33
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	342	—	173	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	950	419	92	6	1	—	—	1	—	—
Other.....	14	13	10	4	8	7	19	14	3	9
Occupied housing units.....	<b>2 665</b>	<b>1 958</b>	<b>1 336</b>	<b>1 010</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>1 081</b>	<b>1 602</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>2 082</b>
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person.....	661	642	281	149	120	527	784	274	182	468
2 persons.....	839	709	466	299	58	350	458	376	195	817
3 persons.....	508	282	251	240	12	117	186	112	121	360
4 persons.....	428	205	220	210	9	56	107	47	79	295
5 persons.....	146	84	82	63	3	21	43	12	6	107
6 or more persons.....	83	36	36	49	4	10	24	2	3	35
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.30	1.98	2.33	2.74	1.50—	1.54	1.54	1.87	2.07	2.20
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.41	2.12	2.46	3.21	1.50—	1.84	1.96	1.75	1.50—	2.26
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.14	1.86	2.13	2.37	1.50—	1.50—	1.50—	1.87	2.08	1.84
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less.....	2 550	1 919	1 302	985	195	1 061	1 565	760	517	2 068
1.01 to 1.50.....	79	27	30	21	6	14	10	35	43	8
1.51 or more.....	36	12	4	4	5	6	27	28	26	6
Mean.....	.49	.46	.46	.50	.55	.43	.48	.55	.66	.34
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	<b>887</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1 561</b>
Less than \$20,000.....	10	1	4	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	96	63	58	7	—	97	8	—	—	16
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	433	187	249	111	1	80	58	—	—	177
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	263	96	177	212	—	15	84	—	2	432
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	53	13	57	75	—	2	38	—	—	444
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	28	11	17	22	—	—	23	1	3	346
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	3	4	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	103
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	26
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Median (dollars).....	55 700	52 900	58 100	69 900	47 500	39 400	68 600	137 500	133 300	86 100
Mean (dollars).....	58 400	56 300	60 700	74 500	47 500	40 400	71 800	137 500	127 900	97 000
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	<b>1 120</b>	<b>1 155</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>1 351</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>393</b>
Median contract rent (dollars).....	253	298	263	346	235	270	278	332	291	344
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	256	301	278	355	234	278	291	317	353	359
With meals included in rent.....	3	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	191	—	—	—	—	313	356	—	—	213
No meals included in rent.....	1 077	1 129	493	492	195	826	1 328	808	574	370
No cash rent.....	40	26	18	11	6	15	19	12	4	22

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County—Con.								
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10.01	Tract 10.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 817	1 518	856	1 595	599	1 466	2 061	647	2 381
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Occupied housing units.....	1 680	1 329	776	1 523	569	1 378	1 939	622	2 301
Owner-occupied housing units.....	857	310	250	584	268	394	1 091	331	1 773
Percent of occupied housing units.....	51.0	23.3	32.2	38.3	47.1	28.6	56.3	53.2	77.1
White.....	773	99	197	571	257	366	1 040	317	1 685
Black.....	73	207	50	2	7	24	22	3	43
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	—	1	2	2	3	4	—	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	7	3	2	7	—	—	24	11	37
Other race.....	2	1	—	2	2	—	1	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	6	5	4	3	1	1	14	1	8
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	769	96	194	570	257	365	1 029	316	1 680
Renter-occupied housing units.....	823	1 019	526	939	301	984	848	291	528
White.....	648	527	371	873	270	899	768	271	498
Black.....	158	469	145	43	22	44	33	11	16
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	2	4	8	—	3	2	1	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	13	17	5	12	8	36	41	7	10
Other race.....	3	4	1	3	1	2	4	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	13	4	4	10	2	11	8	3	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	639	525	368	866	269	891	763	269	497
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units.....	137	189	80	72	30	88	122	25	80
For sale only.....	47	12	10	12	5	18	24	6	38
For rent.....	47	117	33	27	13	49	61	11	17
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	21	33	13	21	9	15	12	2	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	4	3	2	—	2	19	3	4
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other vacant.....	22	23	21	10	3	4	6	2	15
Boarded up.....	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room.....	16	46	11	8	1	18	3	—	—
2 rooms.....	50	136	51	42	10	46	43	2	8
3 rooms.....	144	315	121	185	22	145	90	49	49
4 rooms.....	487	427	268	475	165	576	551	93	202
5 rooms.....	514	345	226	378	173	389	240	100	211
6 rooms.....	306	151	99	157	50	185	282	140	320
7 rooms.....	157	53	48	87	56	53	252	83	398
8 or more rooms.....	143	45	32	263	112	54	600	180	1 193
Median, all housing units.....	4.9	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.4	5.9	6.1	7.5
Mean, all housing units.....	5.1	4.2	4.6	5.3	5.6	4.6	6.2	6.3	7.4
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.9	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.1	4.4	5.9	6.1	7.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	5.2	4.9	6.8	6.5	4.8	7.5	7.5	8.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.7	5.0
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1, detached.....	1 419	639	544	561	263	145	993	332	1 899
1, attached.....	56	37	16	27	31	109	184	72	89
2.....	194	118	68	39	50	235	90	115	227
3 or 4.....	56	237	95	86	106	158	128	35	39
5 to 9.....	13	114	42	592	26	271	438	91	72
10 to 19.....	63	130	5	217	58	151	62	—	53
20 to 49.....	—	36	—	—	—	—	73	—	—
50 or more.....	—	186	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	2	76	66	64	381	86	1	—
Other.....	15	19	10	7	1	16	7	1	2
Occupied housing units.....	1 680	1 329	776	1 523	569	1 378	1 939	622	2 301
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person.....	663	629	314	624	164	426	433	110	430
2 persons.....	538	355	213	586	224	507	710	217	777
3 persons.....	232	168	114	154	92	284	378	136	416
4 persons.....	168	100	72	100	63	111	292	101	476
5 persons.....	55	38	41	43	15	39	96	41	157
6 or more persons.....	24	39	22	16	11	11	30	17	45
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.83	1.60	1.85	1.73	2.04	2.02	2.26	2.43	2.43
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.83	1.87	1.81	2.12	2.16	2.05	2.56	2.76	2.54
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.82	1.50	1.88	1.50	1.93	2.01	1.97	2.14	1.93
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less.....	1 653	1 280	746	1 507	562	1 355	1 923	614	2 290
1.01 to 1.50.....	19	36	20	8	4	20	15	7	9
1.51 or more.....	8	13	10	8	3	3	1	1	2
Mean.....	.41	.48	.49	.37	.40	.47	.40	.42	.36
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	795	274	192	464	188	95	945	294	1 656
Less than \$20,000.....	19	40	11	—	—	2	—	—	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	272	151	132	24	31	9	3	—	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	375	72	40	81	30	18	76	4	132
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	113	9	6	80	33	38	208	31	310
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	12	1	—	116	31	10	111	71	500
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	3	1	—	88	59	10	289	105	566
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	3	39	18	4	104	56	99
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	13	4	3	81	14	29
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	7	1	—	34	9	10
\$300,000 or more.....	1	—	—	16	1	—	39	4	5
Median (dollars).....	44 800	32 700	32 700	87 200	91 500	73 500	114 200	122 800	95 500
Mean (dollars).....	46 400	34 000	36 100	108 900	100 100	82 100	132 400	133 000	102 600
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	814	1 007	515	935	296	971	842	288	519
Median contract rent (dollars).....	306	214	246	367	332	375	345	351	378
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	307	210	246	337	343	402	382	365	402
With meals included in rent.....	1	1	—	3	3	5	8	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	363	337	—	267	396	413	332	487	—
No meals included in rent.....	798	979	498	908	257	952	818	285	502
No cash rent.....	15	27	17	24	36	14	16	2	17



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County—Con.						Remainder of Boone County		
	Troct 13 (pt.)	Troct 14 (pt.)	Troct 15.01 (pt.)	Troct 15.02 (pt.)	Troct 16.01 (pt.)	Troct 18.01 (pt.)	Troct 10.02 (pt.)	Troct 11.01 (pt.)	Troct 11.03 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 648	1 694	2 086	2 107	218	119	1 167	150	40
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Occupied housing units.....	1 535	1 615	1 946	1 929	203	116	1 121	137	39
Owner-occupied housing units.....	261	1 036	1 047	769	88	63	789	113	38
Percent of occupied housing units.....	17.0	64.1	53.8	39.9	43.3	54.3	70.4	82.5	97.4
White.....	247	1 008	964	728	59	59	741	105	38
Black.....	10	17	47	30	2	2	31	8	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	2	5	1	—	—	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	8	29	7	—	2	13	—	—
Other race.....	—	1	2	3	—	—	2	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	5	8	3	1	—	6	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	246	1 004	960	727	58	59	738	104	38
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 274	579	899	1 160	115	53	332	24	1
White.....	980	528	680	944	73	44	299	23	1
Black.....	170	42	195	187	40	8	27	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	4	2	7	6	1	1	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	110	4	14	18	—	—	2	—	—
Other race.....	10	3	3	5	1	—	2	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	20	9	11	16	2	—	3	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	970	521	677	936	72	44	298	23	1
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units.....	113	79	140	178	15	3	46	13	1
For sale only.....	19	12	20	12	7	1	10	4	—
For rent.....	72	52	96	131	2	1	12	6	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	7	12	6	8	5	—	16	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	6	—	4	9	—	—	1	—	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	9	3	14	18	1	1	7	3	1
Boarded up.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room.....	31	23	4	22	—	—	5	—	—
2 rooms.....	95	58	114	82	3	—	19	4	—
3 rooms.....	402	94	200	262	10	5	69	17	—
4 rooms.....	762	233	683	711	39	15	300	56	—
5 rooms.....	195	275	422	511	80	24	225	44	—
6 rooms.....	80	312	253	218	61	19	196	9	2
7 rooms.....	28	263	179	129	16	16	147	10	6
8 or more rooms.....	55	436	231	172	9	40	206	10	32
Median, all housing units.....	3.9	6.0	4.6	4.5	5.2	6.3	5.3	4.5	8.4
Mean, all housing units.....	4.0	6.1	5.0	4.8	5.3	6.6	5.7	4.7	8.7
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.9	6.1	4.6	4.5	5.2	6.3	5.4	4.5	8.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.8	6.9	5.6	5.2	5.8	8.0	5.5	4.5	8.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.8	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.7	5.0	5.3	4.4	6.0
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1, detached.....	148	1 139	849	548	135	35	493	55	40
1, attached.....	64	57	56	38	4	36	39	1	—
2.....	52	167	165	363	6	44	163	4	—
3 or 4.....	292	83	150	139	43	1	3	—	—
5 to 9.....	329	31	159	194	18	1	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	96	1	69	375	9	1	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	482	3	—	21	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	161	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	88	631	416	1	—	465	90	—
Other.....	24	9	7	13	2	1	4	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 535	1 615	1 946	1 929	203	116	1 121	137	39
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person.....	615	380	525	637	23	5	214	40	3
2 persons.....	581	584	626	701	61	21	350	43	10
3 persons.....	184	291	359	272	44	18	244	27	6
4 persons.....	91	241	285	201	46	36	206	19	10
5 persons.....	44	87	91	82	17	16	80	3	8
6 or more persons.....	20	32	60	36	12	20	27	5	2
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.76	2.23	2.22	1.97	2.90	3.89	2.49	2.16	3.55
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.90	2.41	2.38	2.11	2.91	4.29	2.46	2.19	3.60
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.73	1.87	2.03	1.86	2.89	3.04	2.59	2.06	1.50
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less.....	1 470	1 602	1 854	1 890	189	109	1 093	132	39
1.01 to 1.50.....	42	9	61	27	13	5	25	3	—
1.51 or more.....	23	4	31	12	1	2	3	2	—
Mean.....	.49	.40	.49	.46	.59	.59	.47	.50	.39
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	135	945	638	363	83	56	386	30	33
Less than \$20,000.....	1	1	5	1	3	—	3	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	14	19	55	61	16	—	2	14	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	46	205	284	186	39	2	56	7	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	13	645	217	95	24	11	279	2	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	28	68	50	10	1	16	35	1	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	27	4	24	8	—	16	10	4	13
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	5	2	2	2	—	10	—	—	14
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Median (dollars).....	69 200	66 300	58 400	52 600	55 700	99 000	69 100	40 000	158 900
Mean (dollars).....	77 400	66 500	61 000	55 000	51 300	113 200	70 200	65 800	164 100
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 270	573	895	1 148	110	53	324	19	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	309	348	252	297	172	392	382	238	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	310	472	253	301	213	395	357	258	—
With meals included in rent.....	2	94	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	400	1 137	191	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	1 238	468	861	1 122	99	51	307	19	—
No cash rent.....	30	11	31	26	11	2	17	—	—



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Boone County—Con.							
	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>816</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1 183</b>	<b>1 116</b>
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units.....	760	41	9	743	719	29	1 133	1 060
Owner-occupied housing units.....	441	16	5	445	491	22	725	793
Percent of occupied housing units.....	58.0	39.0	55.6	59.9	68.3	75.9	64.0	74.8
White.....	428	16	5	414	459	22	705	764
Black.....	9	—	—	25	28	—	18	22
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4	—	—	4	2	—	2	4
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	—	1	1	—	8	7
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	427	16	5	413	459	22	697	760
Renter-occupied housing units.....	319	25	4	298	228	7	408	267
White.....	257	21	4	269	198	7	371	246
Black.....	55	3	—	26	25	—	34	16
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	2	—	—	1	3	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	1	—	1	1	—	2	3
Other race.....	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	5	1	—	4	2	—	6	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	255	20	4	268	198	7	367	243
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units.....	56	1	—	53	62	—	50	56
For sale only.....	10	—	—	8	9	—	13	17
For rent.....	37	1	—	18	22	—	23	18
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2	—	—	11	5	—	9	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	—	2	4	—	3	7
For migrant workers.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	6	—	—	14	22	—	2	9
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room.....	2	—	—	21	3	—	3	2
2 rooms.....	21	1	2	31	11	—	27	10
3 rooms.....	59	1	—	88	42	1	37	28
4 rooms.....	162	9	1	136	222	2	260	175
5 rooms.....	194	12	2	153	204	8	282	255
6 rooms.....	134	4	1	109	117	6	249	239
7 rooms.....	89	2	2	88	67	4	129	184
8 or more rooms.....	155	13	1	170	115	8	196	223
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	6.1	5.4	5.9
Mean, all housing units.....	5.7	6.3	5.3	5.6	5.4	6.7	5.7	6.1
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.1	6.1	5.5	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	8.5+	6.8	6.5	5.5	6.5	6.1	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.7	4.7	3.0	3.9	4.5	5.3	4.3	4.6
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached.....	394	18	6	480	326	25	579	886
1, attached.....	56	2	—	13	41	1	109	12
2.....	172	1	3	59	53	—	99	60
3 or 4.....	8	13	—	88	35	—	226	37
5 to 9.....	1	8	—	65	—	—	71	11
10 to 19.....	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	2
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	184	—	—	79	319	3	91	105
Other.....	—	—	—	2	7	—	8	3
Occupied housing units.....	760	41	9	743	719	29	1 133	1 060
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person.....	127	4	4	203	136	5	258	160
2 persons.....	239	21	3	206	213	8	405	373
3 persons.....	168	11	2	121	149	10	207	240
4 persons.....	154	3	—	131	143	4	174	211
5 persons.....	52	2	—	56	55	2	65	53
6 or more persons.....	20	—	—	26	23	—	24	23
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.58	2.29	1.67	2.32	2.57	2.65	2.26	2.49
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.70	2.36	1.75	2.81	2.48	2.64	2.43	2.62
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.43	2.25	1.50	1.59	2.76	2.67	1.98	2.26
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less.....	740	40	9	731	696	29	1 113	1 046
1.01 to 1.50.....	13	1	—	11	18	—	17	12
1.51 or more.....	7	—	—	1	5	—	3	2
Mean.....	.47	.39	.33	.46	.51	.39	.44	.44
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	256	13	4	334	249	12	481	487
Less than \$20,000.....	11	—	—	1	5	—	1	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	10	—	—	58	41	2	42	35
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	97	—	2	168	149	1	210	223
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	65	1	—	48	46	1	153	154
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	33	2	1	22	3	3	56	27
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	21	2	1	34	4	3	17	31
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	8	6	—	2	1	2	1	10
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$300,000 or more.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	62 400	162 500	75 000	50 500	50 100	86 700	58 900	59 200
Mean (dollars).....	78 200	162 500	83 100	60 000	51 700	96 900	62 300	67 200
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	310	25	4	282	225	7	401	228
Median contract rent (dollars).....	299	309	175	220	258	319	266	310
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	321	304	175	258	268	327	295	326
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	302	24	4	275	216	7	394	217
No cash rent.....	8	1	—	7	9	—	7	11

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Boone County—Con.							
	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.03	Tract 18.04	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20
All housing units .....	1 623	1 208	960	1 437	400	1 298	2 330	1 759
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units .....	1 540	1 125	894	1 376	388	1 191	2 175	1 616
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 210	903	437	1 082	341	1 017	1 692	1 210
Percent of occupied housing units .....	78.6	80.3	48.9	78.6	87.9	85.4	77.8	74.9
White .....	1 203	883	409	1 048	339	1 010	1 672	1 189
Black .....	2	16	20	20	—	3	16	21
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	4	3	2	6	1	3	3	—
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	1	1	6	6	—	—	1	—
Other race .....	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	—	2	6	4	3	4	2	6
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	1 203	881	403	1 046	337	1 007	1 670	1 183
Renter-occupied housing units .....	330	222	457	294	47	174	483	406
White .....	319	212	393	279	43	171	470	395
Black .....	5	8	53	14	3	1	10	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	3	1	2	1	—	2	1	5
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	2	1	9	—	—	—	1	—
Other race .....	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	4	1	4	1	2	2	3	5
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	317	211	389	278	43	169	468	390
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units .....	83	83	66	61	12	107	155	143
For sale only .....	9	9	11	6	2	12	21	32
For rent .....	18	13	44	14	3	15	19	33
Rented or sold, not occupied .....	16	—	7	1	1	37	21	28
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use .....	9	25	—	1	—	21	11	5
For migrant workers .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other vacant .....	31	36	4	39	6	22	83	34
Boarded up .....	7	6	—	7	1	—	3	—
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room .....	2	6	—	6	1	6	6	11
2 rooms .....	21	21	13	28	4	20	18	21
3 rooms .....	108	41	30	54	14	55	133	101
4 rooms .....	359	163	278	222	71	291	504	284
5 rooms .....	419	244	196	328	89	332	640	539
6 rooms .....	308	245	162	296	76	267	460	403
7 rooms .....	168	158	114	212	45	151	264	218
8 or more rooms .....	238	330	167	291	100	176	305	182
Median, all housing units .....	5.3	6.0	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.4
Mean, all housing units .....	5.6	6.3	5.7	6.0	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.5
Median, occupied housing units .....	5.3	6.1	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	5.6	6.5	6.7	6.1	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	4.3	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.4
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached .....	1 147	981	467	1 045	302	883	1 615	1 423
1, attached .....	18	45	93	12	2	3	20	18
2 .....	47	35	182	47	2	10	43	48
3 or 4 .....	60	8	179	90	3	17	131	104
5 to 9 .....	23	—	30	2	—	10	11	18
10 to 19 .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
20 to 49 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer .....	314	136	6	237	88	365	500	129
Other .....	12	3	3	4	3	10	9	16
Occupied housing units .....	1 540	1 125	894	1 376	388	1 191	2 175	1 616
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person .....	355	186	144	231	59	216	425	428
2 persons .....	539	377	278	487	134	397	720	534
3 persons .....	269	233	222	251	73	216	419	237
4 persons .....	248	223	174	265	84	259	389	276
5 persons .....	95	82	47	109	25	77	158	96
6 or more persons .....	34	24	29	33	13	26	64	45
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.27	2.50	2.61	2.44	2.51	2.46	2.42	2.21
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.35	2.59	3.01	2.53	2.60	2.50	2.46	2.27
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	1.86	2.24	2.31	2.13	2.13	2.15	2.21	1.90
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less .....	1 521	1 106	876	1 356	378	1 165	2 129	1 599
1.01 to 1.50 .....	15	17	16	13	9	23	44	12
1.51 or more .....	4	2	2	7	1	3	2	5
Mean .....	.45	.43	.48	.45	.45	.48	.48	.45
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	602	498	384	638	145	299	841	923
Less than \$20,000 .....	25	13	—	13	3	21	89	140
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	123	34	7	65	20	63	277	394
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	198	130	109	250	31	93	280	228
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	148	81	201	178	41	82	130	100
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	63	73	59	82	20	28	42	44
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	38	109	6	41	27	12	19	13
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	4	32	2	8	3	—	3	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	—	14	—	—	—	—	1	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	3	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more .....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	54 700	77 800	67 700	59 200	68 900	52 700	42 900	36 400
Mean (dollars) .....	59 800	91 900	68 900	63 800	72 300	54 600	46 700	41 500
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	278	168	450	245	38	124	429	390
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	220	347	342	225	225	209	223	201
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	234	322	350	268	229	225	228	210
With meals included in rent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	363	—
No meals included in rent .....	260	155	441	232	24	117	393	359
No cash rent .....	18	13	9	13	14	7	35	31

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA		Boone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boone County						
			Total	Columbia city	Tract 10.02	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.01	
<b>Occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>37 652</b>	<b>22 224</b>	<b>37 652</b>	<b>22 224</b>	<b>1 567</b>	<b>2 220</b>	<b>1 236</b>	<b>2 301</b>	<b>1 701</b>	<b>1 208</b>	
<b>TENURE</b>											
Owner-occupied housing units -----	21 966	10 516	21 966	10 516	998	1 701	252	1 423	750	764	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	58.3	47.3	58.3	47.3	63.7	76.6	20.4	44.1	44.1	63.2	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	15 686	11 708	15 686	11 708	569	519	984	878	951	444	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	41.7	52.7	41.7	52.7	36.3	23.4	79.6	38.2	55.9	36.8	
<b>ROOMS</b>											
1 room -----	425	374	425	374	3	7	14	4	13	2	
2 rooms -----	1 108	906	1 108	906	26	44	59	55	63	23	
3 rooms -----	3 018	2 307	3 018	2 307	72	182	306	170	202	35	
4 rooms -----	8 414	5 437	8 414	5 437	410	582	582	723	547	254	
5 rooms -----	7 642	3 874	7 642	3 874	356	200	125	505	410	267	
6 rooms -----	5 828	2 784	5 828	2 784	135	366	73	317	191	134	
7 rooms -----	4 068	2 145	4 068	2 145	77	173	28	220	115	189	
8 or more rooms -----	7 149	4 397	7 149	4 397	272	1 122	49	307	160	5.5	
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.3	7.5	3.9	4.9	4.6	6.1	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.3	6.8	6.3	6.8	5.7	8.0	4.9	5.6	5.2	4.4	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.9	5.0	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.4	
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>											
1, detached -----	20 964	10 626	20 964	10 626	687	1 775	135	1 024	509	624	
1, attached -----	1 201	781	1 201	781	61	78	57	64	27	98	
2 -----	2 685	1 840	2 685	1 840	187	208	199	136	269	92	
3 or 4 -----	2 506	1 667	2 506	1 667	91	41	136	136	96	216	
5 to 9 -----	2 705	2 503	2 705	2 503	23	70	220	120	131	79	
10 to 19 -----	1 762	1 746	1 762	1 746	45	47	79	49	267	5	
20 to 49 -----	665	665	665	665	—	—	361	—	19	—	
50 or more -----	751	751	751	751	—	—	125	—	—	—	
Mobile home or trailer -----	4 196	1 500	4 196	1 500	468	1	21	760	375	86	
Other -----	217	145	217	145	5	—	—	11	8	—	
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>											
1 person -----	10 299	7 237	10 299	7 237	359	425	538	406	567	257	
2 persons -----	13 134	7 943	13 134	7 943	551	770	481	756	639	437	
3 persons -----	6 336	3 381	6 336	3 381	307	400	131	438	237	223	
4 persons -----	5 334	2 497	5 334	2 497	241	440	57	353	168	199	
5 persons -----	1 842	843	1 842	843	81	144	23	153	69	68	
6 or more persons -----	707	323	707	323	28	41	15	53	21	24	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.15	1.99	2.15	1.99	2.27	2.39	1.67	2.22	1.94	2.29	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.36	2.25	2.36	2.25	2.34	2.48	1.87	2.37	2.10	2.44	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.82	1.73	1.82	1.73	2.15	1.90	1.62	1.97	1.80	2.07	
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>											
1.00 or less -----	37 142	21 964	37 142	21 964	1 540	2 213	1 217	2 248	1 675	1 188	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	410	201	410	201	24	7	15	44	19	18	
1.51 or more -----	100	59	100	59	3	—	4	9	7	2	
Mean -----	.43	.40	.43	.40	.44	.36	.45	.46	.44	.44	
<b>VALUE</b>											
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b>											
Less than \$20,000 -----	14 871	8 476	14 871	8 476	540	1 592	132	824	350	517	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	365	35	365	35	2	3	1	8	1	3	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	1 838	697	1 838	697	12	2	14	85	60	41	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	3 877	1 721	3 877	1 721	84	121	46	395	176	231	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	3 920	2 275	3 920	2 275	288	297	12	252	185	167	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	2 040	1 457	2 040	1 457	62	479	28	52	13	56	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	1 920	1 327	1 920	1 327	18	544	26	28	11	17	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	532	434	532	434	102	102	3	3	4	1	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	203	172	203	172	5	29	1	1	—	—	
\$300,000 or more -----	81	96	81	96	1	4	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars) -----	45 900	74 800	45 900	74 800	71 200	95 800	48 300	56 200	52 900	58 800	
Mean (dollars) -----	76 700	87 900	76 700	87 900	80 600	103 300	76 600	59 100	56 400	61 900	
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>											
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>											
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	15 220	11 614	15 220	11 614	556	511	980	871	940	434	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	307	318	307	318	352	373	311	255	297	264	
With meals included in rent -----	321	333	321	333	350	398	319	285	303	283	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	125	124	125	124	—	—	2	—	—	—	
No meals included in rent -----	942	947	942	947	396	400	964	262	—	—	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	14 590	11 178	14 590	11 178	501	493	954	839	915	419	
No cash rent -----	505	312	505	312	52	18	24	30	25	15	



Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990** —Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Columbia city, Boone County										
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)
<b>Occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>1 291</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>1 421</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>2 183</b>	<b>1 227</b>	<b>1 644</b>	<b>1 672</b>
<b>TENURE</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	239	2	8	773	99	197	1 685	247	964	728
Percent of occupied housing units-----	18.5	3	1.9	54.4	15.8	34.7	77.2	20.1	58.6	43.5
Renter-occupied housing units-----	1 052	642	410	648	527	371	498	980	680	944
Percent of occupied housing units-----	81.5	99.7	98.1	45.6	84.2	65.3	22.8	79.9	41.4	56.5
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room-----	160	15	13	12	36	5	—	14	2	13
2 rooms-----	179	52	56	32	93	34	6	57	47	63
3 rooms-----	204	167	157	99	137	87	43	306	143	201
4 rooms-----	235	321	124	362	159	184	175	581	545	545
5 rooms-----	113	64	35	413	119	145	191	123	319	402
6 rooms-----	113	12	16	248	50	62	295	216	185	185
7 rooms-----	96	4	7	130	18	31	364	26	165	111
8 or more rooms-----	152	9	10	125	14	20	1 109	48	207	152
Median, occupied housing units-----	3.9	3.8	3.4	5.0	3.8	4.4	7.5	3.9	4.8	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	7.0	8.0	7.0	5.4	5.0	4.8	8.0	4.9	5.7	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	3.4	3.8	3.4	4.4	3.5	4.1	5.0	3.8	4.1	4.2
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached-----	356	7	9	1 116	205	347	1 757	129	737	484
1, attached-----	8	11	12	40	6	14	76	57	37	26
2-----	178	14	7	147	42	41	208	36	93	269
3 or 4-----	198	83	59	37	62	68	32	199	109	96
5 to 9-----	206	166	54	13	37	29	62	220	120	131
10 to 19-----	146	328	93	57	83	5	47	79	49	267
20 to 49-----	33	25	37	—	34	—	—	361	19	—
50 or more-----	249	—	146	—	142	—	—	125	—	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	—	—	—	1	1	58	—	—	495	372
Other-----	17	10	1	10	14	6	1	21	4	8
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person-----	607	241	147	588	370	260	421	534	479	562
2 persons-----	377	316	122	474	150	167	750	478	556	431
3 persons-----	152	61	80	183	57	71	391	129	285	227
4 persons-----	92	21	62	139	27	46	437	57	225	164
5 persons-----	40	4	4	34	9	15	143	23	85	67
6 or more persons-----	23	1	3	13	13	9	—	6	34	27
Median, occupied housing units-----	1.60	1.76	2.01	1.76	1.50	1.64	2.39	1.87	2.12	1.93
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	1.96	1.50	1.50	1.79	1.85	1.64	2.49	1.88	2.31	2.09
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.50	1.76	2.03	1.71	1.50	1.64	1.87	1.82	1.85	1.80
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less-----	1 283	630	389	1 410	615	559	2 176	1 208	1 606	1 646
1.01 to 1.50-----	2	9	27	7	9	7	7	15	30	19
1.51 or more-----	6	5	2	4	2	2	—	4	8	7
Mean-----	.45	.48	.61	.39	.44	.44	.36	.45	.45	.44
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	<b>202</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>1 579</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>338</b>
Less than \$20,000-----	—	—	—	19	12	7	2	1	3	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	8	—	—	234	55	106	3	14	51	58
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	52	—	—	344	17	31	121	44	256	175
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	82	—	2	109	3	4	296	12	209	84
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	37	—	—	11	—	—	477	27	49	10
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	23	1	3	3	—	—	542	25	24	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	1	96	4	2	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	—	—	1	—	—	—	29	1	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more-----	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	69 000	137 500	133 300	45 000	31 800	32 200	95 600	68 300	59 100	52 600
Mean (dollars)-----	72 400	137 500	127 900	47 000	33 100	34 700	102 800	76 400	61 800	55 000
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	<b>1 049</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>933</b>
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	284	342	334	312	240	235	376	311	235	297
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	303	335	384	314	243	241	402	302	264	302
With meals included in rent-----	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	370	—	—	363	—	—	—	400	262	908
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	1 027	630	406	628	509	347	473	950	652	908
No meals included in rent-----	19	12	4	13	13	16	17	24	22	25

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boone County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Boone County					Columbia city, Boone County					
	Columbia, MO MSA	Total	Columbia city	Tract 13	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	2 953	2 953	2 427	180	295	217	35	231	676	195	180	242	217
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units -----	821	821	582	10	75	30	—	73	207	50	10	47	30
Percent of occupied housing units -----	27.8	27.8	24.0	5.6	25.4	13.8	—	31.6	30.6	25.6	5.6	19.4	13.8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 132	2 132	1 845	170	220	187	35	158	469	145	170	195	187
Percent of occupied housing units -----	72.2	72.2	76.0	94.4	74.6	86.2	100.0	68.4	69.4	74.4	94.4	80.6	86.2
ROOMS													
1 room-----	77	77	76	9	2	6	1	4	5	4	9	2	6
2 rooms-----	176	176	158	18	23	32	4	10	33	7	18	22	9
3 rooms-----	395	395	356	32	97	75	20	22	136	21	32	28	32
4 rooms-----	889	889	746	82	270	222	35	73	195	60	82	75	75
5 rooms-----	647	647	535	33	177	145	19	63	177	55	33	58	45
6 rooms-----	356	356	274	1	26	22	—	32	83	29	1	19	22
7 rooms-----	195	195	135	1	19	14	—	18	33	9	1	9	14
8 or more rooms-----	218	218	147	4	30	14	—	9	24	10	4	18	14
Median, occupied housing units-----	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.7	4.6	4.4	4.6	3.9	4.3	4.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.8	5.8	5.7	4.0	6.5	5.1	—	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.0	6.3	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.7	4.4	4.0	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1, detached-----	1 215	1 215	978	10	84	33	—	186	337	140	10	57	33
2, attached-----	144	144	107	3	22	7	1	6	27	2	3	14	7
3 or 4-----	371	371	259	12	47	56	2	22	50	21	12	29	56
5 to 9-----	443	443	375	55	33	29	2	10	134	15	55	29	29
10 to 19-----	281	281	265	33	31	33	13	—	34	6	33	31	33
20 to 49-----	191	191	189	7	12	46	19	3	54	—	7	12	46
50 or more-----	53	53	53	43	—	2	—	—	2	—	43	2	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	80	80	80	16	—	—	—	—	30	—	16	—	—
Other-----	152	152	101	1	65	9	—	—	3	8	—	59	9
Other-----	23	23	20	1	1	2	—	4	3	3	1	—	2
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person-----	876	876	755	60	44	59	11	72	249	48	60	36	59
2 persons-----	762	762	647	55	67	63	13	54	197	43	55	55	63
3 persons-----	548	548	433	27	81	38	4	42	108	42	27	48	38
4 persons-----	415	415	315	14	58	33	3	33	67	24	17	46	33
5 persons-----	206	206	161	7	24	10	4	19	29	26	10	20	10
6 or more persons-----	146	146	116	1	21	14	—	11	26	12	1	17	14
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.29	2.29	2.21	2.05	2.95	2.29	2.00	2.31	1.95	2.65	2.05	2.94	2.29
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.41	2.41	2.33	2.50	2.77	3.17	2.00	2.20	1.86	2.39	2.50	3.31	3.17
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.23	2.23	2.16	2.01	2.99	2.19	2.00	2.38	2.00	2.77	2.01	2.89	2.19
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1.00 or less-----	2 745	2 745	2 255	160	255	207	31	218	640	177	160	208	207
1.01 to 1.50-----	144	144	115	11	25	6	2	9	25	12	11	22	6
1.51 or more-----	64	64	57	9	15	4	2	4	11	6	9	12	4
Mean-----	.56	.56	.57	.64	.67	.59	.70	.54	.52	.62	.64	.71	.59
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	655	655	482	5	51	21	—	63	183	43	5	32	21
Less than \$20,000-----	55	55	37	—	2	—	—	—	28	4	—	2	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	225	225	184	—	10	3	—	36	92	26	—	4	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	217	217	151	—	31	9	—	24	55	9	—	21	9
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	99	99	61	1	7	9	—	2	6	2	1	4	9
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	30	30	22	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	22	22	20	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	43 300	43 300	41 800	112 500	47 500	52 500	—	36 300	33 800	35 300	112 500	48 100	52 500
Mean (dollars)-----	48 100	48 100	48 000	114 000	48 400	53 900	—	39 100	34 500	41 100	114 000	48 900	53 900
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	2 114	2 114	1 830	170	220	187	35	155	463	142	170	195	187
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	262	262	257	292	251	301	242	277	171	268	292	243	301
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	253	253	246	278	228	290	274	—	1	260	278	219	290
With meals included in rent-----	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	194	194	194	—	50	—	—	—	337	—	—	50	—
No meals included in rent-----	2 068	2 068	1 791	168	210	186	35	154	448	141	168	186	186
No cash rent-----	44	44	37	2	9	1	—	1	14	1	2	8	1

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County		Columbia city, Boone County	
		Total	Columbia city	Tract 3	Tract 4
<b>Occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>1 069</b>	<b>1 069</b>	<b>1 000</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>TENURE</b>					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	200	200	156	5	1
Percent of occupied housing units -----	18.7	18.7	15.6	2.5	.7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	869	869	844	197	140
Percent of occupied housing units -----	81.3	81.3	84.4	97.5	99.3
<b>ROOMS</b>					
1 room -----	170	170	170	93	14
2 rooms -----	199	199	198	32	47
3 rooms -----	207	207	197	33	35
4 rooms -----	253	253	246	25	45
5 rooms -----	92	92	68	8	—
6 rooms -----	41	41	26	4	—
7 rooms -----	29	29	46	3	—
8 or more rooms -----	59	59	49	4	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.3	3.3	3.2	1.8	2.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.6	5.6	5.8	3.0	3.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.7	2.8
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>					
1, detached -----	187	187	144	10	—
1, attached -----	31	31	26	2	1
2 -----	48	48	37	7	1
3 or 4 -----	97	97	93	26	15
5 to 9 -----	208	208	207	46	36
10 to 19 -----	294	294	283	60	83
20 to 49 -----	82	82	82	8	3
50 or more -----	73	73	73	42	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	39	39	35	—	—
Other -----	10	10	10	1	2
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>					
1 person -----	287	287	280	104	21
2 persons -----	320	320	309	57	47
3 persons -----	216	216	201	27	46
4 persons -----	160	160	141	12	23
5 persons -----	56	56	42	2	4
6 or more persons -----	30	30	27	—	—
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.27	2.27	2.21	1.50	2.55
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.78	3.78	3.76	2.25	2.00
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.07	2.07	2.05	1.50	2.57
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>					
1.00 or less -----	871	871	813	175	96
1.01 to 1.50 -----	97	97	86	7	24
1.51 or more -----	101	101	101	20	21
Mean -----	.75	.75	.74	.78	.94
<b>VALUE</b>					
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>138</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>—</b>
Less than \$20,000 -----	1	1	1	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	7	7	5	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	25	25	20	2	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	39	39	26	2	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	29	29	26	1	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	20	20	20	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	6	6	6	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	3	3	3	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	3	3	3	—	—
\$300,000 or more -----	5	5	4	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	78 300	78 300	85 700	67 500	—
Mean (dollars) -----	101 200	101 200	108 700	63 000	—
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>					
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>866</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>140</b>
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	259	259	257	253	235
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	278	278	276	260	242
With meals included in rent -----	1	1	1	1	—
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	313	313	313	313	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	860	860	837	196	140
No meals included in rent -----	5	5	5	—	—
No cash rent -----	—	—	—	—	—

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA		Boone County	
	Total	Columbia city	Total	Columbia city
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>376</b>		<b>376</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>TENURE</b> .....				
Owner-occupied housing units .....	125		125	73
Percent of occupied housing units .....	33.2		33.2	26.4
Renter-occupied housing units .....	251		251	204
Percent of occupied housing units .....	66.8		66.8	73.6
<b>ROOMS</b> .....				
1 room .....	17		17	17
2 rooms .....	55		55	47
3 rooms .....	50		50	44
4 rooms .....	94		94	75
5 rooms .....	47		47	30
6 rooms .....	51		51	24
7 rooms .....	24		24	14
8 or more rooms .....	38		38	26
Median, occupied housing units .....	4.2		4.2	3.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	5.9		5.9	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	3.8		3.8	3.6
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b> .....				
1, detached .....	128		128	78
1, attached .....	18		18	13
2 .....	26		26	17
3 or 4 .....	45		45	35
5 to 9 .....	45		45	43
10 to 19 .....	37		37	37
20 to 49 .....	12		12	12
50 or more .....	27		27	27
Mobile home or trailer .....	35		35	14
Other .....	3		3	1
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b> .....				
1 person .....	113		113	93
2 persons .....	120		120	86
3 persons .....	47		47	45
4 persons .....	43		43	32
5 persons .....	19		19	11
6 or more persons .....	14		14	10
Median, occupied housing units .....	2.13		2.13	2.03
Median, owner-occupied housing units .....	2.49		2.49	2.33
Median, renter-occupied housing units .....	1.96		1.96	1.88
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b> .....				
1.00 or less .....	347		347	251
1.01 to 1.50 .....	18		18	15
1.51 or more .....	11		11	11
Mean .....	.63		.63	.65
<b>VALUE</b> .....				
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	<b>94</b>		<b>94</b>	<b>59</b>
Less than \$20,000 .....	3		3	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 .....	11		11	7
\$40,000 to \$59,999 .....	29		29	17
\$60,000 to \$79,999 .....	27		27	15
\$80,000 to \$99,999 .....	10		10	7
\$100,000 to \$149,999 .....	11		11	9
\$150,000 to \$199,999 .....	-		-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999 .....	2		2	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999 .....	1		1	1
\$300,000 or more .....	-		-	-
Median (dollars) .....	62 500		62 500	64 500
Mean (dollars) .....	70 300		70 300	76 700
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b> .....				
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	<b>246</b>		<b>246</b>	<b>203</b>
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	295		295	294
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	306		306	308
With meals included in rent .....	2		2	2
Median contract rent (dollars) .....	1 250		1 250	1 250
Mean contract rent (dollars) .....	240		240	197
No meals included in rent .....	4		4	4
No cash rent .....	-		-	-

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA		Boone County	
	Total	Columbia city	Total	Columbia city
<b>Occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>37 413</b>	<b>37 413</b>	<b>22 055</b>	
<b>TENURE</b>				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	21 876	21 876	10 467	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	58.5	58.5	47.5	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	15 537	15 537	11 588	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	41.5	41.5	52.5	
<b>ROOMS</b>				
1 room -----	415	415	364	
2 rooms -----	1 079	1 079	883	
3 rooms -----	2 987	2 987	2 281	
4 rooms -----	8 358	8 358	5 393	
5 rooms -----	7 407	7 407	3 852	
6 rooms -----	5 794	5 794	2 189	
7 rooms -----	4 046	4 046	2 134	
8 or more rooms -----	7 122	7 122	4 379	
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.3	5.0	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.3	6.3	6.6	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.1	
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>				
1, detached -----	20 872	20 872	10 572	
2, detached -----	1 193	1 193	776	
2, attached -----	2 671	2 671	1 830	
3 or 4 -----	2 479	2 479	1 648	
5 to 9 -----	2 678	2 678	2 477	
10 to 19 -----	1 739	1 739	1 723	
20 to 49 -----	657	657	657	
50 or more -----	733	733	733	
Mobile home or trailer -----	4 176	4 176	1 494	
Other -----	215	215	145	
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>				
1 person -----	10 224	10 224	7 180	
2 persons -----	13 058	13 058	7 892	
3 persons -----	6 293	6 293	3 354	
4 persons -----	5 309	5 309	2 475	
5 persons -----	1 830	1 830	836	
6 or more persons -----	699	699	318	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.15	2.15	1.99	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.36	2.36	2.25	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.82	1.82	1.73	
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>				
1.00 or less -----	36 920	36 920	21 810	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	400	400	193	
1.51 or more -----	93	93	52	
Mean -----	.43	.43	.40	
<b>VALUE</b>				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	14 801	14 801	8 434	
Less than \$20,000 -----	362	362	54	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 831	1 831	693	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	3 856	3 856	1 709	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	3 901	3 901	2 265	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	2 030	2 030	1 450	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 923	1 923	1 522	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	532	532	434	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	201	201	170	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	85	85	65	
\$300,000 or more -----	66 000	66 000	74 800	
Median (dollars) -----	76 700	76 700	88 000	
Mean (dollars) -----				
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	15 074	15 074	11 494	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	307	307	318	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	321	321	334	
With meals included in rent -----	23	23	122	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	937	937	942	
No meals included in rent -----	14 446	14 446	11 060	
No cash rent -----	505	505	312	



Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Boone County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Boone County									
Columbia, MO MSA	Total	Columbia city	Tract 10.02	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.03	Tract 11.04	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.01	Tract 18.01	
ANCESTRY														
All persons-----	112 379	69 101	4 580	3 540	5 035	3 735	6 335	3 057	6 035	6 909	4 392	3 568	2 948	
Ancestry specified-----	100 574	62 687	4 043	2 943	4 771	3 373	6 077	2 831	5 302	5 993	3 887	3 220	2 720	
Single ancestry-----	61 582	39 513	2 342	1 880	2 517	1 946	3 598	1 878	3 145	3 774	2 289	1 995	1 527	
Multiple ancestry-----	38 992	23 174	1 701	1 063	2 254	1 427	2 479	953	2 157	2 219	1 598	1 225	1 193	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported-----	11 805	6 414	537	597	264	362	258	226	733	916	505	348	228	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported-----	224 758	138 202	9 160	7 080	10 070	7 470	12 670	6 114	12 070	13 818	8 784	7 136	5 896	
Arab-----	525	495	16	16	20	49	5	130	16	51	10	28	5	
Austrian-----	299	272	40	14	15	15	41	18	9	—	—	5	—	
Belgian-----	69	61	—	—	—	—	7	—	11	—	—	12	—	
Canadian-----	150	119	—	—	20	6	—	—	45	—	13	—	13	
Czech-----	537	354	—	21	34	52	58	7	38	18	18	—	10	
Danish-----	635	422	44	8	21	21	37	36	23	36	28	33	23	
Dutch-----	3 137	1 649	170	104	130	59	236	16	135	213	194	87	126	
English-----	19 801	11 574	894	534	1 085	698	1 506	580	1 458	852	615	598	491	
Finnish-----	136	89	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	7	17	6	—	
French (except Basque)-----	4 441	2 509	189	99	198	111	350	99	253	258	253	72	158	
French Canadian-----	478	382	4	—	87	24	8	6	17	29	38	30	21	
German-----	41 420	25 187	1 644	1 190	2 332	1 604	2 493	982	2 062	2 318	1 576	1 236	1 262	
Greek-----	346	308	—	8	35	19	24	5	70	10	—	6	—	
Hungarian-----	215	162	—	—	—	10	9	27	10	—	7	—	10	
Irish-----	19 607	11 387	847	541	1 058	639	1 219	330	966	1 044	788	616	459	
Italian-----	2 799	2 008	121	95	91	68	238	110	88	142	94	113	135	
Lithuanian-----	163	106	8	—	6	13	32	10	96	65	51	65	48	
Norwegian-----	1 257	835	22	25	117	76	32	33	71	134	75	53	5	
Polish-----	1 927	1 364	108	58	106	72	131	7	25	—	—	—	—	
Portuguese-----	94	72	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Romanian-----	105	105	—	—	6	—	17	5	8	—	—	—	4	
Russian-----	704	569	20	53	21	5	40	6	29	31	42	6	25	
Scotch-Irish-----	3 812	2 375	177	154	195	55	432	64	263	220	63	113	61	
Scottish-----	3 583	2 262	148	97	158	157	196	63	297	133	133	61	194	
Slovak-----	241	157	—	—	8	6	16	—	20	27	20	—	—	
Subsaharan African-----	669	646	—	9	12	—	—	156	112	128	29	9	23	
Swedish-----	2 260	1 464	108	75	209	56	189	34	160	160	73	60	114	
Swiss-----	634	336	32	20	21	21	41	43	8	21	19	67	26	
Ukrainian-----	104	79	7	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	
United States or American-----	6 630	2 752	233	97	102	204	256	119	472	621	156	274	99	
Welsh-----	1 447	839	124	92	53	88	61	43	71	35	90	36	37	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)-----	87	65	3	11	—	—	—	6	—	—	22	—	—	
Yugoslavian-----	80	46	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	
Other ancestries-----	103 645	65 190	4 137	3 674	3 573	3 250	4 716	3 117	5 250	7 064	4 288	3 545	2 453	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Central American-----	84	70	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican-----	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan-----	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran-----	16	16	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan-----	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Panamanian-----	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American-----	134	124	—	—	9	22	—	5	8	9	—	—	5	
Argentinean-----	9	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean-----	15	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian-----	41	41	—	—	—	17	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian-----	22	22	—	—	—	5	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	
Venezuelan-----	36	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American-----	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Columbia city, Boone County														
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area														
ANCESTRY	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10.01	Tract 10.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)
All persons.....	432	2 502	4 019	8 155	2 457	5 244	3 531	2 929	1 836	2 992	1 522	3 136	4 906	1 594
Ancestry specified.....	373	2 313	3 510	7 556	2 232	5 022	2 972	2 603	1 565	2 721	1 214	2 661	4 666	1 467
Single ancestry.....	287	1 299	2 445	4 923	1 429	2 778	2 117	2 152	1 220	1 744	636	1 770	2 435	882
Multiple ancestry.....	86	1 014	1 065	2 633	803	2 244	855	451	345	977	578	941	2 231	585
Ancestry undclassified or not reported.....	59	189	509	599	225	222	559	326	271	271	308	475	240	127
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported.....	864	5 004	8 038	16 310	4 914	10 488	7 062	5 858	3 672	5 984	3 044	6 272	9 812	3 188
Arab.....	—	—	39	37	14	—	9	40	3	22	—	16	—	49
Austrian.....	—	5	11	33	7	36	—	—	9	—	33	14	20	—
Belgian.....	—	—	6	—	—	17	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	—	—	18	13	—	31	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Czech.....	—	18	16	44	16	28	22	—	15	—	—	21	20	—
Danish.....	—	23	42	42	25	30	—	—	13	9	24	34	34	19
English.....	21	537	500	102	25	102	37	19	76	53	57	104	118	6
Finnish.....	—	—	—	820	354	1 278	458	210	143	651	361	465	1 085	318
French.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	11	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque).....	34	98	115	330	131	173	96	46	27	76	67	89	186	35
French Canadian.....	—	—	—	45	—	44	42	3	16	5	—	—	87	—
German.....	12	843	1 459	3 664	959	2 191	1 151	445	349	1 076	—	1 102	2 282	693
Greek.....	95	14	15	31	35	32	—	8	—	—	—	8	35	19
Hungarian.....	—	13	7	30	13	41	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish.....	80	474	557	1 572	371	999	524	268	136	452	186	483	1 044	275
Italian.....	21	190	104	350	114	114	72	49	74	79	28	82	91	16
Lithuanian.....	—	—	6	19	8	23	6	—	—	6	—	—	6	—
Norwegian.....	11	12	16	170	—	136	10	17	—	38	—	25	97	—
Polish.....	11	71	88	263	71	151	51	33	6	45	36	49	106	19
Portuguese.....	—	16	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....	—	13	7	24	8	—	—	8	5	—	—	—	6	—
Russian.....	—	34	24	101	15	100	—	5	—	—	—	—	21	—
Scotch-Irish.....	10	151	100	179	44	214	154	21	6	48	12	44	195	25
Scottish.....	16	126	96	253	73	281	100	23	29	127	80	111	158	91
Slavak.....	—	—	13	14	13	—	—	7	—	93	49	97	158	—
Subsaharan African.....	—	27	47	56	22	52	—	—	90	18	—	9	8	6
Swedish.....	—	27	47	166	23	143	60	56	5	84	16	70	12	—
Swiss.....	—	—	8	14	24	70	5	—	—	31	4	20	209	47
Ukrainian.....	—	—	7	12	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	21	21	—
United States or American.....	9	90	88	86	13	223	204	112	191	151	46	97	88	36
Welsh.....	5	39	49	88	18	64	4	20	—	42	56	92	53	67
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	13	4	—	5	4	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	5	7	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	528	2 007	4 309	7 563	2 411	3 623	3 976	4 447	2 426	2 654	1 472	3 170	3 437	1 368
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	7	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	7	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	41	12	—	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	9	22
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	11	—	—	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	9	17
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	30	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County—Con.							Remainder of Boone County					
	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)
<b>ANCESTRY</b>													
All persons	6 207	3 043	4 213	4 839	4 353	719	472	3 058	404	129	2 141	128	14
Ancestry specified	5 965	2 817	3 737	4 293	3 865	673	462	2 829	282	105	1 906	112	14
Single ancestry	3 523	1 872	2 351	2 636	2 282	553	229	1 706	160	82	1 064	75	6
Multiple ancestry	2 442	945	1 386	1 657	1 583	120	233	1 123	122	23	842	37	8
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	242	226	476	546	488	46	10	229	122	24	235	16	—
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>													
Total ancestries reported	12 414	6 086	8 426	9 678	8 706	1 438	944	6 116	808	258	4 282	256	28
Arab	5	130	—	51	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	41	18	—	—	—	12	—	7	—	—	15	—	—
Belgian	7	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	—	—	11	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	58	7	17	18	18	—	3	—	—	—	33	—	—
Danish	37	7	20	24	28	—	5	20	—	—	4	—	—
Dutch	236	16	83	184	194	—	28	113	—	12	53	—	—
English	1 497	580	1 016	591	601	38	50	533	69	—	380	9	—
French	31	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	337	99	107	169	245	16	33	122	10	12	76	13	—
French Canadian	8	6	17	8	38	30	21	4	—	—	24	—	—
German	2 438	968	1 540	1 437	1 576	194	216	1 135	88	50	911	55	14
Greek	24	—	62	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	9	27	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Irish	1 205	322	718	781	781	85	74	661	58	14	364	14	8
Italian	228	110	53	100	94	11	28	93	13	—	52	10	—
Lithuanian	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	13	—	—
Lithuanian	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	52	10	96	54	51	—	6	22	—	20	42	—	—
Polish	131	33	37	83	75	5	—	72	9	—	53	—	—
Portuguese	12	7	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	17	5	8	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	40	19	19	31	42	—	18	8	9	—	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	422	64	192	200	63	4	13	97	43	—	30	10	—
Spanish	186	63	236	91	133	—	58	99	—	—	66	—	—
Swedish	16	—	15	27	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slovak	—	156	—	128	29	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	189	34	84	77	73	—	34	92	5	—	9	—	—
Swiss	41	43	8	21	19	—	—	28	—	—	14	—	—
Ukrainian	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	231	119	256	512	156	44	—	187	—	14	168	25	—
Welsh	61	43	41	7	90	—	—	68	—	—	21	—	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	6	—	—	22	—	—	3	—	—	8	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	4 596	3 111	3 628	4 882	4 239	990	353	2 665	504	136	1 882	120	6
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	5	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Boone County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.03	Tract 18.04	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20
ANCESTRY													
All persons.....	1 822	2 070	39	2 849	2 889	3 928	3 098	2 476	3 756	1 061	3 350	5 961	4 105
Ancestry specified.....	1 565	1 700	22	2 547	2 601	3 580	2 618	2 476	3 427	1 007	2 829	5 111	3 374
Single ancestry.....	794	1 138	7	1 442	1 513	2 066	1 491	1	1 884	606	1 663	3 123	1 951
Multiple ancestry.....	771	562	15	1 105	1 088	1 514	1 127	960	1 543	401	1 166	1 988	1 423
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	257	370	17	302	288	348	480	218	329	54	521	850	731
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported.....	3 644	4 140	78	5 698	5 778	7 856	6 196	4 952	7 512	2 122	6 700	11 922	8 210
Arab.....	16	—	—	28	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian.....	—	—	—	5	12	10	7	—	—	—	5	—	—
Belgian.....	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	13	6	—	—	—	—
Czech.....	28	—	—	—	14	18	—	—	53	6	6	2	16
Danish.....	18	12	—	33	21	17	21	18	27	—	—	22	—
Oruth.....	52	29	—	87	182	171	702	98	83	19	91	218	140
English.....	442	261	14	560	553	812	702	441	871	309	556	1 030	685
Finnish.....	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—
French (except Basque).....	146	89	8	56	129	232	209	125	127	—	147	267	164
French Canadian.....	—	21	—	—	8	—	—	—	22	—	—	11	6
German.....	522	881	—	1 042	1 281	1 728	1 070	1 046	1 479	480	962	2 140	1 349
Greek.....	8	—	—	6	7	2	—	10	7	—	—	7	8
Hungarian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Irish.....	248	263	7	531	487	869	483	385	854	238	734	1 148	854
Lithuanian.....	35	42	—	102	42	43	16	107	33	33	53	54	63
Lithuanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	5	—	—	—	—
Norwegian.....	—	11	—	65	25	19	4	42	31	5	39	23	19
Polish.....	34	51	—	48	70	34	28	46	30	15	35	32	6
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....	10	—	—	6	19	56	12	7	—	—	—	—	8
Scotch-Irish.....	71	20	—	109	115	119	66	48	117	36	211	139	206
Scottish.....	61	42	—	61	127	69	97	136	121	19	172	139	122
Slovak.....	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	14	—	14	30	—
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....	28	63	—	60	64	83	33	23	40	6	16	138	57
Swiss.....	—	—	—	67	13	13	30	26	14	—	79	7	—
Ukrainian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American.....	216	109	—	230	150	332	333	99	2	10	433	671	484
Welsh.....	30	28	—	36	26	49	59	37	62	85	42	50	45
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	1 622	2 182	49	2 555	2 357	3 071	2 719	2 100	3 077	788	3 116	5 581	3 925
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbio, MO MSA	Boone County		Totals for split trocts/BNA's in Boone County						
		Total	Columbio city	Troct 10.02	Troct 11.01	Troct 11.03	Troct 11.04	Troct 12	Troct 13	Troct 14
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	112 379	112 379	69 101	4 580	3 540	5 035	3 735	6 335	3 057	6 035
Native	107 754	107 754	64 939	4 466	3 438	4 841	3 635	6 085	2 492	5 917
Foreign born	4 625	4 625	4 162	114	102	194	100	250	565	118
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	692	692	648	8	17	34	6	-	113	11
Persons 5 years and over	104 599	104 599	64 986	4 178	3 329	4 684	3 327	5 836	2 834	5 563
In linguistically isolated households	1 297	1 297	1 202	15	32	58	6	-	239	11
Speak a language other than English	6 526	6 526	5 433	250	235	294	126	373	505	233
Do not speak English "very well"	2 394	2 394	2 170	43	66	85	46	119	277	64
Speak Spanish	1 679	1 679	1 277	126	137	118	22	16	48	50
Do not speak English "very well"	387	387	331	6	20	8	5	-	11	-
Linguistically isolated	131	131	131	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	2 247	2 247	2 058	32	39	75	30	174	260	56
Do not speak English "very well"	1 449	1 449	1 375	8	24	45	20	84	220	19
Linguistically isolated	976	976	905	-	24	32	-	-	222	11
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	42 951	42 951	31 107	1 365	1 461	2 091	1 257	1 910	1 354	1 545
Preprimary school	2 160	2 160	1 169	100	59	108	92	193	77	108
Public school	1 251	1 251	620	69	43	27	32	59	17	70
Elementary or high school	15 612	15 612	7 772	715	250	880	626	1 094	265	972
Public school	14 869	14 869	7 377	695	242	790	601	1 070	256	925
College	25 179	25 179	22 166	550	1 152	1 103	539	623	1 012	465
Public college	22 667	22 667	20 102	503	980	1 035	516	515	971	443
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	62 424	62 424	35 530	2 785	1 786	2 764	2 189	4 174	1 502	4 060
Less than 9th grade	3 688	3 688	1 784	151	148	8	66	80	93	238
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5 776	5 776	2 763	261	233	34	95	137	104	367
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	15 810	15 810	7 049	611	267	425	392	569	262	1 045
Some college, no degree	11 043	11 043	6 368	540	357	419	394	837	160	862
Associate degree	3 318	3 318	1 585	174	96	153	126	242	72	216
Bachelor's degree	12 664	12 664	8 395	577	346	883	732	1 224	397	821
Graduate or professional degree	10 125	10 125	7 586	471	339	842	384	1 085	414	511
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.8	84.8	87.2	85.2	78.7	98.5	92.6	94.8	86.9	85.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	36.5	36.5	45.0	37.6	38.4	62.4	51.0	55.3	54.0	32.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	120	120	84	258	114	87	279	77	59	180
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 115	1 115	993	960	749	738	1 124	1 260	1 008	1 117
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 816	1 816	1 694	2 029	1 763	1 791	1 760	1 662	1 369	1 930
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	104 599	104 599	64 986	4 178	3 329	4 684	3 327	5 836	2 834	5 563
Some house	37 926	37 926	17 829	1 458	690	924	998	2 436	373	2 821
Different house in United States	64 067	64 067	44 788	2 646	2 608	3 710	2 281	3 331	2 147	2 709
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	16 717	16 717	12 713	723	674	1 104	649	1 449	523	868
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	10 752	10 752	3 470	537	187	371	379	437	238	604
Different MSA/PMSA	21 642	21 642	18 167	576	1 001	1 458	762	955	803	563
Not in an MSA/PMSA	14 956	14 956	10 438	810	746	777	491	490	583	674
Abroad	2 606	2 606	2 369	74	31	50	48	69	314	33
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	79 306	79 306	69 101	3 098	3 317	4 906	2 956	6 207	3 043	4 330
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	41 508	41 508	34 175	1 867	1 322	3 074	1 847	5 338	521	3 226
Rural population	33 073	33 073	-	1 482	223	129	779	128	14	1 705
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	13 243	13 243	-	1 144	123	-	449	31	-	954
On farms	2 058	2 058	-	19	-	-	16	-	-	11
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	56 860	56 860	34 007	2 269	2 027	2 850	2 022	3 332	1 644	3 112
Car, truck, or van	49 826	49 826	28 377	2 196	1 806	2 744	1 934	3 221	1 397	2 990
Drove alone	41 883	41 883	24 263	1 876	1 571	2 505	1 593	2 798	1 241	2 539
Carpooled	7 943	7 943	4 114	320	235	239	341	423	156	451
Public transportation (including taxicab)	538	538	519	-	41	16	6	15	67	-
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	441	441	422	-	41	16	6	15	63	-
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walked	3 774	3 774	3 495	6	117	24	21	22	167	24
Other means	918	918	749	13	53	28	-	27	-	15
Worked at home	1 804	1 804	867	54	10	38	61	47	13	83
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.05	1.11	1.07	1.06	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.7	16.7	14.1	16.5	15.9	15.2	17.7	16.4	14.1	17.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	1 695	1 695	838	64	36	44	71	28	14	92
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	8 447	8 447	3 923	437	284	328	291	364	241	385
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	21 809	21 809	12 083	945	712	1 218	978	1 584	520	1 513
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	7 332	7 332	4 922	321	309	577	257	458	233	333
All other times	15 773	15 773	11 374	448	676	645	364	851	623	706
Worked in MSA of residence	52 320	52 320	31 586	2 021	1 893	2 625	1 859	3 090	1 540	2 919
Columbio city	44 543	44 543	29 051	1 715	1 753	2 285	1 499	2 769	1 371	2 629
Ashland city	292	292	9	13	9	-	-	-	-	-
Centrollo city (pt.)	1 322	1 322	62	7	-	8	6	8	6	-
Remainder of Boone County	6 163	6 163	2 464	286	131	332	354	313	163	290
Worked outside MSA of residence	4 540	4 540	2 421	248	134	225	163	242	104	193
Jefferson City city (pt.)	1 462	1 462	774	80	58	81	77	88	14	49
Remainder of Cole County	108	108	53	13	-	-	-	4	-	8
Jefferson City city (pt.)	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Fulton city	383	383	234	33	29	-	30	7	23	8
Remainder of Colloway County	288	288	170	22	9	-	8	41	15	-
Mexico city	223	223	98	7	9	-	12	-	8	-
Remainder of Audroin County	169	169	33	8	-	-	-	10	-	10
Moberly city	182	182	61	7	-	-	7	17	-	16
Remainder of Rondolph County	75	75	14	4	-	7	-	-	-	7
Howard County	71	71	36	-	-	-	6	8	5	-
Worked elsewhere	1 557	1 557	948	74	29	137	23	67	39	84



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boone County—Con.				Columbia city, Boone County					
	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.01	Tract 18.01	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	6 909	4 392	3 568	2 948						
Native	6 716	4 269	3 514	2 842	432	2 502	4 019	8 155	2 457	5 244
Foreign born	193	123	54	106	394	2 436	3 443	7 407	2 089	4 977
					38	66	576	748	368	267
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	42	35	8	10	8	14	173	48	100	8
Persons 5 years and over	6 272	4 115	3 195	2 534	432	2 410	3 958	8 059	2 396	4 905
In linguistically isolated households	118	57	19	37	8	14	315	90	168	8
Speak a language other than English	376	253	84	127	41	109	658	878	423	304
Do not speak English "very well"	138	105	36	25	16	31	360	308	219	49
Speak Spanish	149	32	22	24	8	33	142	144	63	69
Do not speak English "very well"	38	20	10	5	8	17	61	60	7	8
Linguistically isolated	27	—	—	—	—	—	80	8	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	130	17	19	59	8	14	352	432	256	34
Do not speak English "very well"	100	17	13	20	8	7	242	221	195	16
Linguistically isolated	91	17	19	37	8	7	192	82	162	8
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 019	1 476	1 088	1 018	201	1 251	2 733	7 665	2 179	1 684
Preprimary school	221	30	71	169	—	18	25	39	8	72
Public school	170	24	57	88	—	14	21	26	8	33
Elementary or high school	1 329	582	627	486	32	169	112	158	7	814
Public school	1 269	556	602	405	32	164	101	150	7	724
College	469	864	390	363	169	1 064	2 596	7 468	2 164	798
Public college	428	743	333	297	169	510	2 309	7 341	2 151	743
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	3 875	2 526	2 002	1 578	228	1 222	1 661	961	521	3 514
Less than 9th grade	226	178	92	9	24	63	71	20	—	16
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	653	257	202	63	39	73	56	5	6	97
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 406	899	530	223	32	279	173	64	38	332
Some college, no degree	725	441	419	321	47	245	312	168	96	611
Associate degree	170	134	175	112	—	39	52	11	40	99
Bachelor's degree	379	371	384	516	43	299	591	365	180	1 067
Graduate or professional degree	316	246	200	334	43	224	406	328	161	1 292
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.3	82.8	85.3	95.4	72.4	88.9	92.4	97.4	98.8	96.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.9	24.4	29.2	53.9	37.7	42.8	60.0	72.1	65.5	67.1
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	487	150	426	257	—	34	50	3	18	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 494	736	1 342	1 170	708	600	202	789	407	970
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 218	1 815	2 092	1 767	2 000	1 308	1 021	1 344	828	1 702
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	6 272	4 115	3 195	2 534	432	2 410	3 958	8 059	2 396	4 905
Same house	2 540	1 054	1 420	592	98	590	494	175	87	2 739
Different house in United States	3 624	3 021	1 727	1 922	309	1 779	2 985	7 290	2 011	2 118
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 240	1 131	514	583	54	519	630	282	128	934
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	876	384	427	309	18	88	84	147	34	129
Different MSA/PMSA	692	697	419	595	172	851	1 549	4 874	1 365	787
Not in on MSA/PMSA	816	809	367	435	65	321	722	1 987	484	268
Abroad	108	40	48	20	25	41	479	594	298	48
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>										
Urban population	5 958	4 353	1 846	1 775	432	2 502	4 019	8 155	2 457	5 244
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 391	1 890	957	1 042	34	980	822	73	63	4 407
Rural population	951	39	1 722	1 173	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	617	7	744	703	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	3 702	2 614	1 851	1 612	279	1 410	1 767	2 760	820	2 575
Car, truck, or van	3 499	2 370	1 766	1 570	135	881	1 016	1 283	362	2 270
Drove alone	2 811	1 933	1 453	1 361	110	743	879	1 123	322	2 010
Carpooled	688	437	313	209	25	138	137	160	40	260
Public transportation (including taxicab)	28	119	9	—	11	25	7	22	—	9
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	18	119	—	—	—	13	—	22	—	9
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	37	68	12	15	121	329	551	1 187	392	138
Other means	27	31	23	5	—	114	91	117	33	66
Worked at home	111	26	41	22	12	61	102	151	33	92
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.08	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.7	15.4	17.8	17.4	9.6	11.6	11.1	10.2	8.7	13.7
<b>Departure time for work:</b>										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	175	70	51	37	10	55	62	28	9	22
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	699	555	234	259	8	181	60	122	28	151
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 307	922	868	712	68	427	458	251	159	1 120
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	389	274	234	230	68	207	214	324	110	484
All other times	1 021	767	423	352	113	479	871	1 884	481	706
Worked in MSA of residence	3 511	2 404	1 718	1 502	259	1 323	1 692	2 554	763	2 366
Columbia city	3 240	2 189	1 499	1 276	248	1 276	1 646	2 446	763	2 136
Ashland city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central city (pt.)	—	24	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Boone County	271	191	213	226	11	47	46	108	—	230
Worked outside MSA of residence	191	210	133	110	20	87	75	206	57	209
Jefferson City city (pt.)	56	49	29	43	—	14	7	27	9	68
Remainder of Cole County	12	—	5	—	—	18	10	—	—	—
Jefferson City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulton city	28	26	18	11	—	7	8	9	—	16
Remainder of Calloway County	—	9	20	17	—	4	3	14	—	—
Mexico city	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10
Remainder of Audrain County	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Moberly city	9	7	—	—	—	—	15	—	6	—
Remainder of Randolph County	14	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Howard County	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	72	61	61	31	20	37	32	150	35	115



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County—Con.								
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10.01	Tract 10.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	3 531	2 929	1 836	2 992	1 522	3 136	4 906	1 594	6 207
Native	3 394	2 795	1 792	2 867	1 489	3 034	4 712	1 507	5 957
Foreign born	137	134	44	125	33	102	194	87	250
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	22	12	—	5	—	17	34	6	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 279	2 703	1 723	2 836	1 445	2 954	4 570	1 424	5 724
In linguistically isolated households	39	28	—	11	—	32	58	6	—
Speak a language other than English	232	207	81	155	48	235	286	112	373
Do not speak English "very well"	65	141	22	63	13	66	85	46	119
Speak Spanish	71	67	39	44	28	137	118	22	16
Do not speak English "very well"	16	32	—	16	—	20	8	5	—
Linguistically isolated	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	53	91	18	15	15	39	75	30	174
Do not speak English "very well"	43	91	9	6	8	24	45	20	84
Linguistically isolated	28	21	—	—	—	24	32	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 096	1 034	539	898	405	1 352	2 030	494	1 905
Preprimary school	66	43	36	54	14	46	99	39	193
Public school	25	43	28	30	—	30	27	24	59
Elementary or high school	419	401	288	318	188	190	828	195	1 089
Public school	410	401	288	304	188	182	745	195	1 065
College	611	590	215	526	203	1 116	1 103	260	623
Public college	547	295	191	472	191	954	1 035	243	515
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	2 319	1 601	1 069	1 947	1 045	1 524	2 708	1 001	4 100
Less than 9th grade	263	298	86	27	91	99	8	—	80
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	267	331	200	76	124	178	34	28	112
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	583	471	323	267	178	208	425	145	555
Same college, no degree	417	245	203	325	183	310	419	157	827
Associate degree	120	27	71	121	37	60	153	58	242
Bachelor's degree	351	103	153	538	157	330	843	402	1 207
Graduate or professional degree	318	126	33	593	275	339	826	211	1 077
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.1	60.7	73.2	94.7	79.4	81.8	98.4	97.2	95.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.8	14.3	17.4	58.1	41.3	43.9	61.6	61.2	55.7
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	273	285	541	157	—	94	89	58	82
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 140	1 606	1 253	780	809	681	734	1 073	1 209
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 078	2 421	1 982	1 306	1 988	1 827	1 724	1 600	1 667
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	3 279	2 703	1 723	2 836	1 445	2 954	4 570	1 424	5 724
Same house	1 297	958	588	900	434	516	882	205	2 419
Different house in United States	1 956	1 644	1 117	1 906	981	2 407	3 638	1 177	3 236
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	888	662	477	654	395	588	1 052	379	1 431
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	104	114	65	109	192	145	371	102	420
Different MSA/PMSA	580	541	304	594	177	964	1 458	446	928
Not in an MSA/PMSA	384	327	271	549	217	710	757	250	457
Abroad	26	101	18	30	30	31	50	42	69
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population	3 531	2 929	1 836	2 992	1 522	3 136	4 906	1 594	6 207
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 882	1 187	1 307	1 289	698	1 141	3 074	1 019	5 338
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	1 864	1 203	829	1 716	620	1 824	2 800	958	3 234
Car, truck, or van	1 721	801	650	1 648	600	1 632	2 694	953	3 123
Drive alone	1 407	585	532	1 424	527	1 412	2 461	758	2 704
Carpooled	314	216	118	224	73	220	233	195	419
Public transportation (including taxicab)	24	100	19	7	—	41	16	—	15
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	11	76	19	—	—	41	16	—	15
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	37	238	86	—	—	88	24	—	22
Other means	51	45	29	30	8	53	28	—	27
Worked at home	31	19	45	31	12	10	38	5	47
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.11	1.17	1.11	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.05	1.12	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.7	12.5	12.6	15.1	15.0	15.5	15.1	17.9	16.5
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	56	61	32	17	37	29	44	36	28
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	204	108	107	206	143	210	328	120	337
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	680	306	240	807	176	661	1 174	513	1 565
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	358	157	108	340	117	251	571	128	450
All other times	535	552	297	315	135	663	645	156	807
Worked in MSA of residence	1 769	1 178	792	1 490	538	1 690	2 581	853	2 992
Columbia city	1 523	1 104	778	1 396	481	1 564	2 269	742	2 698
Ashland city	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Centralia city (pt.)	4	—	—	7	—	—	—	6	8
Remainder of Boone County	242	74	14	87	50	117	312	105	286
Worked outside MSA of residence	95	25	37	226	82	134	219	105	242
Jefferson City city (pt.)	53	16	—	110	20	58	75	50	88
Remainder of Cole County	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	4
Jefferson City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulton city	—	—	5	27	17	29	—	24	7
Remainder of Callaway County	12	—	10	33	7	—	—	8	41
Mexico city	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	6	—
Remainder of Audrain County	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	10
Moberly city	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	17
Remainder of Randolph County	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Howard County	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	8
Worked elsewhere	17	9	22	43	22	29	137	11	67

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County—Can.						Remainder of Boone County		
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons	3 043	4 213	4 839	4 353	719	472	3 058	404	129
Native	2 478	4 110	4 646	4 230	710	472	2 977	404	129
Foreign born	565	103	193	123	9	—	81	—	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households	113	11	42	35	—	—	8	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 820	3 877	4 403	4 076	604	388	2 733	375	114
In linguistically isolated households	239	11	118	57	—	—	15	—	—
Speak a language other than English	505	174	348	253	11	—	202	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	277	43	138	105	4	—	30	—	8
Speak Spanish	48	36	149	32	11	—	98	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	11	—	38	20	4	—	6	—	—
Linguistically isolated	5	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	260	45	130	17	—	—	17	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	220	19	100	17	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	222	11	91	17	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 354	993	1 416	1 469	231	178	960	109	61
Preprimary school	77	71	170	30	13	56	86	13	9
Public school	17	43	133	24	13	22	69	13	—
Elementary or high school	265	618	891	582	155	53	527	60	52
Public school	256	577	861	556	148	23	507	60	45
College	1 012	304	355	857	63	69	347	36	—
Public college	971	289	336	736	54	50	312	26	—
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over	1 488	2 888	2 726	2 487	291	229	1 740	262	56
Less than 9th grade	93	196	133	178	38	—	60	49	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	104	242	478	257	45	11	137	55	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	254	725	1 006	875	85	31	433	59	—
Some college, no degree	154	609	482	441	81	36	357	47	—
Associate degree	72	113	123	134	10	3	137	36	—
Bachelor's degree	397	609	268	364	18	110	420	16	40
Graduate or professional degree	414	394	236	238	14	38	196	—	16
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.8	84.8	77.6	82.5	71.5	95.2	88.7	60.3	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	54.5	34.7	18.5	24.2	11.0	64.6	35.4	6.1	100.0
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	59	129	411	150	1 058	383	444	636	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 008	1 263	1 528	736	1 802	1 425	1 005	1 047	1 000
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 369	1 877	2 042	1 815	2 405	1 800	2 045	1 067	3 368
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over	2 820	3 877	4 403	4 076	604	388	2 733	375	114
Same house	359	1 923	1 820	1 039	247	59	1 024	174	42
Different house in United States	2 147	1 929	2 475	2 997	357	329	1 665	201	72
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	523	703	964	1 131	195	124	328	86	52
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	238	325	358	360	34	33	345	42	—
Different MSA/PMSA	803	446	459	697	56	116	399	37	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	583	455	694	809	72	56	593	36	20
Abroad	314	25	108	40	—	—	44	—	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population	3 043	4 213	4 839	4 353	719	472	1 576	181	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	521	3 171	3 494	1 890	476	309	1 169	181	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 482	223	129
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 144	123	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over	1 644	2 029	2 609	2 583	280	203	1 649	203	50
Car, truck, or van	1 397	1 942	2 472	2 339	265	193	1 596	174	50
Drove alone	1 241	1 671	2 088	1 909	195	162	1 349	159	44
Carpooled	156	271	384	430	70	31	247	15	6
Public transportation (including taxicab)	67	—	28	119	9	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	63	—	18	119	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	167	16	26	68	—	5	6	29	—
Other means	—	15	—	31	6	5	5	—	—
Worked at home	13	56	83	26	—	—	42	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.08	1.09	1.11	1.17	1.11	1.09	1.05	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.1	15.3	14.8	15.3	16.8	17.5	17.1	19.4	25.0
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	14	75	137	70	10	6	27	7	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	241	224	529	548	46	22	294	74	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	520	993	877	906	105	77	769	51	44
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	233	249	235	266	18	34	204	58	6
All other times	623	432	748	767	101	64	313	13	—
Worked in MSA of residence	1 540	1 892	2 495	2 380	264	175	1 483	203	44
Columbia city	1 371	1 718	2 334	2 165	257	136	1 234	189	16
Ashland city	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Centralia city (pt.)	6	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	8
Remainder of Boone County	163	174	161	191	7	39	236	14	20
Worked outside MSA of residence	104	137	114	203	16	28	166	—	6
Jefferson City city (pt.)	14	49	47	49	11	9	60	—	6
Remainder of Cole County	—	8	—	—	5	—	5	—	—
Jefferson City city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulton city	23	8	28	26	—	—	16	—	—
Remainder of Callaway County	15	—	—	9	—	5	15	—	—
Mexico city	8	—	—	49	—	—	7	—	—
Remainder of Audrain County	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Moberly city	—	16	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Remainder of Randolph County	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Howard County	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	39	49	39	61	—	14	52	—	—



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Boone County—Con.							
	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	2 141	128	14	1 822	2 070	39	2 849	2 889
Native	2 128	128	14	1 807	2 070	39	2 804	2 842
Foreign born	13	—	—	15	—	—	45	47
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	13
Persons 5 years and over	1 903	112	14	1 686	1 869	39	2 591	2 658
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19
Speak a language other than English	14	—	—	59	28	—	73	114
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	21	—	—	32	23
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	14	—	—	11	32
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	11	—	—	19	18
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	12
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	763	5	—	552	603	7	857	783
Preprimary school	53	—	—	37	51	—	58	99
Public school	8	—	—	27	37	—	44	70
Elementary or high school	431	5	—	354	438	—	472	473
Public school	406	5	—	348	408	—	454	466
College	279	—	—	161	114	7	327	211
Public college	273	—	—	154	92	7	279	151
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	1 188	74	14	1 172	1 149	39	1 711	1 905
Less than 9th grade	66	—	—	42	93	—	54	37
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	67	25	—	125	175	—	157	202
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	247	14	8	320	400	24	445	518
Some college, no degree	237	10	6	253	243	—	338	383
Associate degree	68	—	—	103	47	—	165	150
Bachelor's degree	330	17	—	212	111	7	366	373
Graduate or professional degree	173	8	—	117	80	8	186	242
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.8	66.2	100.0	85.8	76.7	100.0	87.7	87.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	42.3	33.8	—	28.1	16.6	38.5	32.3	32.3
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	424	—	—	301	702	—	193	241
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 176	2 579	—	888	1 406	—	1 234	1 115
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 864	1 000	—	2 024	2 553	—	2 045	1 772
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	1 903	112	14	1 686	1 869	39	2 591	2 658
Some house	793	17	14	898	720	15	1 173	1 360
Different house in United States	1 104	95	—	780	1 149	24	1 370	1 240
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	270	18	—	165	276	—	319	484
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	277	17	—	279	518	24	393	442
Different MSA/PMSA	316	27	—	117	233	—	363	157
Not in an MSA/PMSA	241	33	—	219	122	—	295	157
Abroad	6	—	—	8	—	—	48	58
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population	1 362	—	—	117	1 119	—	1 127	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	828	—	—	55	897	—	481	—
Rural population	779	128	14	1 705	951	39	1 722	2 889
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	449	31	—	954	617	7	744	1 503
On farms	16	—	—	11	—	—	25	215
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	1 064	98	—	1 083	1 093	31	1 571	1 656
Car, truck, or van	981	98	—	1 048	1 027	31	1 501	1 502
Drive alone	835	94	—	868	723	24	1 258	1 311
Carpooled	146	4	—	180	304	7	243	191
Public transportation (including taxicab)	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	21	—	—	8	11	—	12	26
Other means	—	—	—	—	27	—	17	8
Worked at home	56	—	—	27	28	—	41	120
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.02	—	1.10	1.19	1.13	1.09	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.5	13.2	—	20.3	17.6	23.1	17.9	21.3
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	35	—	—	17	38	—	41	24
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	171	27	—	161	170	7	188	256
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	465	19	—	520	430	16	763	795
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	129	8	—	84	154	8	216	165
All other times	208	44	—	274	273	—	322	296
Worked in MSA of residence	1 006	98	—	1 027	1 016	24	1 454	1 472
Columbia city	757	71	—	911	906	24	1 242	1 162
Ashland city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Centrolia city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Remainder of Boone County	249	27	—	116	110	—	206	310
Worked outside MSA of residence	58	—	—	56	77	7	117	184
Jefferson City city (pt.)	27	—	—	—	9	—	18	41
Remainder of Cole County	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	14
Jefferson City city (pt.)	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Fulton city	6	—	—	—	—	—	18	39
Remainder of Calloway County	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	35
Mexico city	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Audrain County	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Moberly city	7	—	—	—	9	7	—	—
Remainder of Randolph County	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Haward County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	12	—	—	35	33	—	61	55



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Boone County—Con.							
	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.03	Tract 18.04	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	3 928	3 098	2 476	3 756	1 061	3 350	5 961	4 105
Native	3 917	3 064	2 370	3 728	1 049	3 336	5 931	4 078
Foreign born	11	34	106	28	12	14	30	27
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	3	—	10	2	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 638	2 884	2 146	3 428	1 032	3 066	5 513	3 812
In linguistically isolated households	3	—	37	2	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	72	90	127	136	6	45	83	36
Do not speak English "very well"	31	6	25	28	—	12	11	5
Speak Spanish	30	39	24	57	—	31	50	16
Do not speak English "very well"	12	6	5	—	—	12	2	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	13	—	59	33	—	—	19	—
Do not speak English "very well"	6	—	20	20	—	—	9	—
Linguistically isolated	3	—	37	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	900	929	840	987	296	849	1 390	953
Preprimary school	80	64	113	81	20	46	98	83
Public school	39	24	66	47	20	29	70	68
Elementary or high school	649	594	433	683	218	616	1 105	730
Public school	624	567	382	610	208	602	1 084	716
College	171	271	294	223	58	187	187	140
Public college	149	239	247	192	41	162	134	107
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	2 596	2 027	1 349	2 366	732	2 082	3 771	2 661
Less than 9th grade	292	132	9	151	72	226	346	275
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	266	237	52	235	62	250	559	409
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	472	528	192	743	183	848	1 687	1 140
Same college, no degree	447	318	285	428	136	351	449	387
Associate degree	163	88	109	180	43	100	196	148
Bachelor's degree	275	399	406	429	105	214	340	209
Graduate or professional degree	181	325	296	200	131	93	194	93
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.5	81.8	95.5	83.7	81.7	77.1	76.0	74.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.6	35.7	52.0	26.6	32.2	14.7	14.2	11.3
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	194	116	232	85	—	158	332	311
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 397	1 236	1 118	1 062	1 000	1 537	1 537	1 901
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 815	1 862	1 761	1 748	1 655	1 916	2 045	2 311
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	3 638	2 884	2 146	3 428	1 032	3 066	5 513	3 812
Same house	2 024	1 699	533	1 840	625	1 857	3 026	2 263
Different house in United States	1 606	1 169	1 593	1 581	407	1 197	2 477	1 549
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	157	334	459	406	97	204	300	49
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	935	427	276	489	94	567	1 361	796
Different MSA/PMSA	201	129	479	217	91	192	251	266
Not in an MSA/PMSA	313	279	379	469	125	234	565	438
Abroad	8	16	20	7	—	12	10	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population	—	6	1 303	—	—	—	—	3 414
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	733	—	—	—	—	2 989
Rural population	3 928	3 092	1 173	3 756	1 061	3 350	5 961	691
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 491	597	703	1 625	178	543	2 427	107
On farms	189	216	—	172	108	250	727	110
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	2 033	1 669	1 409	1 984	554	1 734	3 013	1 959
Car, truck, or van	1 857	1 545	1 377	1 933	528	1 631	2 730	1 840
Drove alone	1 479	1 258	1 199	1 636	401	1 218	2 178	1 586
Carpooled	378	287	178	297	127	413	552	254
Public transportation (including taxicab)	2	—	—	—	—	2	9	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	60	6	10	17	—	15	43	15
Other means	13	—	—	3	—	12	77	7
Worked at home	101	118	22	31	26	74	154	97
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.11	1.07	1.09	1.14	1.15	1.12	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.6	23.2	17.4	20.8	20.0	24.9	24.2	16.8
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	78	89	31	99	4	69	160	138
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	418	331	237	406	133	518	687	446
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	890	640	635	926	242	722	1 204	595
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	214	170	196	167	71	123	265	172
All other times	332	321	288	355	78	228	543	511
Worked in MSA of residence	1 535	1 531	1 327	1 827	554	1 638	2 737	1 758
Columbia city	1 030	1 237	1 140	1 484	425	1 284	1 863	517
Ashland city	220	29	—	21	—	—	—	—
Centrolia city (pt.)	—	—	—	17	—	3	140	1 086
Remainder of Boone County	285	265	187	305	129	351	734	155
Worked outside MSA of residence	498	138	82	157	—	96	276	201
Jefferson City city (pt.)	399	72	34	17	—	5	—	—
Remainder of Cole County	17	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Jefferson City city (pt.)	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fulton city	2	13	11	6	—	—	38	—
Remainder of Callaway County	15	7	12	7	—	—	7	—
Mexico city	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	84
Remainder of Audrain County	—	—	—	9	—	7	56	54
Moberly city	—	—	—	13	—	32	46	—
Remainder of Randolph County	—	—	—	9	—	—	19	8
Howard County	—	—	8	17	—	10	—	—
Worked elsewhere	59	41	17	79	—	35	75	55

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boone County						
		Total	Columbia city	Tract 10.02	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.03	Tract 11.04	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	89 248	89 248	57 444	3 413	3 044	3 895	2 704	4 746	2 529	4 612
In labor force	60 974	60 974	36 667	2 422	2 173	2 994	2 183	3 439	1 735	3 258
Percent of persons 16 years and over	68.3	68.3	63.8	71.0	71.4	76.9	80.7	72.5	68.6	70.6
Civilian labor force	60 813	60 813	36 548	2 422	2 164	2 981	2 183	3 439	1 735	3 244
Employed	58 017	58 017	34 748	2 308	2 068	2 906	2 060	3 364	1 657	3 165
Unemployed	2 796	2 796	1 800	114	96	75	123	75	78	79
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.4	2.5	5.6	2.2	4.5	2.4
Not in labor force	28 274	28 274	20 777	991	871	901	521	1 307	794	1 354
Institutionalized persons	1 082	1 082	953	250	46	—	—	—	—	192
Enrolled in school	12 674	12 674	11 172	217	522	467	255	233	443	198
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	7 145	7 145	4 326	326	73	169	94	473	118	564
Females 16 years and over	46 420	46 420	30 062	1 738	1 484	1 974	1 373	2 522	1 277	2 502
In labor force	29 624	29 624	18 090	1 161	998	1 426	1 064	1 594	860	1 616
Percent of females 16 years and over	63.8	63.8	60.2	66.8	67.3	72.2	77.5	63.2	67.3	64.6
Civilian labor force	29 597	29 597	18 068	1 161	998	1 426	1 064	1 594	860	1 616
Employed	28 363	28 363	17 229	1 110	949	1 381	1 015	1 546	825	1 595
Unemployed	1 234	1 234	839	51	49	45	49	48	35	21
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.9	3.2	4.6	3.0	4.1	1.3
With own children under 6 years	6 613	6 613	3 498	357	140	303	344	420	232	376
In labor force	4 790	4 790	2 441	263	105	252	276	238	141	316
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 666	6 666	3 217	282	157	354	246	530	87	428
In labor force	5 586	5 586	2 594	261	111	269	205	459	62	344
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	9 106	9 106	4 723	478	222	371	436	628	273	550
All parents present in household in labor force	6 134	6 134	2 989	324	164	280	343	316	122	421
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	15 390	15 390	7 603	724	277	867	646	1 112	286	1 016
All parents present in household in labor force	11 895	11 895	5 625	604	220	669	543	850	185	799
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 724	9 724	7 619	157	147	245	164	311	182	260
Not enrolled in school	1 128	1 128	604	10	77	—	21	52	41	20
Unemployed or not in labor force	312	312	213	—	41	—	4	10	—	7
Not high school graduate	592	592	314	—	59	—	10	31	19	14
Employed	364	364	160	—	29	—	6	27	19	7
Unemployed	93	93	67	—	15	—	4	—	—	7
Not in labor force	135	135	87	—	15	—	—	4	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	58 017	58 017	34 748	2 308	2 068	2 906	2 060	3 364	1 657	3 165
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 813	6 813	4 011	289	238	415	352	633	176	332
Professional specialty occupations	12 214	12 214	8 468	546	458	935	476	1 046	485	743
Technicians and related support occupations	3 200	3 200	2 011	156	193	179	141	111	93	156
Sales occupations	6 496	6 496	4 321	236	262	436	273	528	197	388
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9 720	9 720	5 698	412	241	412	291	456	250	583
Private household occupations	220	220	136	6	—	—	5	9	6	19
Protective service occupations	740	740	463	19	13	49	42	39	12	63
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 387	7 387	4 824	215	351	167	218	234	273	341
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 057	1 057	407	21	30	13	21	43	5	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 512	4 512	1 705	156	99	155	157	118	51	286
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 360	2 360	1 003	103	95	35	32	32	33	50
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 623	1 623	771	84	35	32	33	62	31	94
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 675	1 675	930	65	53	78	19	53	45	101
Construction	2 753	2 753	1 030	129	88	98	114	98	26	153
Manufacturing	4 766	4 766	2 171	247	175	87	175	198	100	191
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2 904	2 904	1 432	129	94	178	128	134	69	154
Wholesale and retail trade	11 161	11 161	7 188	420	518	552	272	572	382	561
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4 413	4 413	2 822	103	119	359	208	426	166	346
Business and repair services	1 861	1 861	1 024	19	75	72	47	38	33	64
Professional and related services	23 913	23 913	15 466	1 064	781	1 318	905	1 572	749	1 274
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	58 017	58 017	34 748	2 308	2 068	2 906	2 060	3 364	1 657	3 165
Private wage and salary workers	38 321	38 321	22 402	1 517	1 489	1 829	1 348	1 931	1 089	1 945
Government workers	16 197	16 197	10 666	702	532	932	609	1 208	517	1 055
Local government workers	3 054	3 054	1 764	189	49	167	100	166	105	309
Self-employed workers	3 326	3 326	1 599	86	47	145	103	207	45	165
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	72 165	72 165	46 167	2 638	2 654	3 358	2 317	3 687	1 981	3 592
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	51 001	51 001	30 141	2 113	1 821	2 403	1 822	2 844	1 329	2 889
50 to 52 weeks	34 095	34 095	18 067	1 540	1 046	1 809	1 368	2 210	763	2 231
40 to 49 weeks	5 310	5 310	3 269	259	263	204	163	260	194	264
27 to 39 weeks	3 189	3 189	2 073	138	128	104	126	149	147	187
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	9 759	9 759	7 054	244	396	516	287	439	309	402
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	79 480	79 480	51 169	2 800	2 908	3 648	2 576	4 168	2 388	3 770
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 136	2 136	1 202	18	176	28	61	45	49	22
With a mobility limitation	1 081	1 081	627	8	172	10	11	22	25	16
In labor force	291	291	173	8	56	—	6	8	12	8
With a self-care limitation	1 607	1 607	930	18	92	28	50	31	44	14
With a work disability	5 008	5 008	2 931	122	305	108	157	244	162	182
In labor force	2 537	2 537	1 474	90	138	71	112	168	94	118
Prevented from working	1 989	1 989	1 105	23	154	29	27	69	55	64
Not a work disability	74 472	74 472	48 238	2 678	2 603	3 540	2 419	3 924	2 226	3 588
In labor force	56 993	56 993	34 284	2 295	2 018	2 861	2 037	3 166	1 618	3 071
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	8 525	8 525	5 203	363	81	234	128	578	141	636
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 479	1 479	841	58	18	24	3	83	8	81
With a mobility limitation	1 173	1 173	662	53	18	16	3	74	8	34
With a self-care limitation	804	804	462	25	—	16	3	44	—	54
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	2 224	2 224	1 455	103	22	56	60	149	92	176
Mean family income (dollars)	23 827	23 827	26 490	32 055	26 226	49 009	25 246	33 403	16 758	23 725
1 worker	6 804	6 804	3 735	300	179	235	235	505	246	276
Mean family income (dollars)	31 316	31 316	33 120	37 294	24 434	88 360	29 086	47 965	19 612	26 472
2 or more workers	16 911	16 911	8 572	792	442	912	680	1 194	275	1 143
Mean family income (dollars)	47 282	47 282	49 560	44 858	37 719	81 934	52 514	60 406	39 056	46 048



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boone County—Can.				Columbia city, Boone County					
	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.01	Tract 18.01	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	4 946	3 634	2 471	2 002	411	2 244	3 865	7 924	2 375	4 188
In labor force	3 907	2 759	2 013	1 698	279	1 528	1 995	3 223	928	2 769
Percent of persons 16 years and over	79.0	75.9	81.5	84.8	67.9	68.1	51.6	40.7	39.1	66.1
Civilian labor force	3 907	2 737	2 005	1 686	279	1 528	1 995	3 216	928	2 758
Employed	3 727	2 627	1 902	1 642	279	1 457	1 867	2 878	858	2 663
Unemployed	180	110	103	44	—	71	128	338	70	95
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	4.0	5.1	2.6	—	4.6	6.4	10.5	7.5	3.4
Not in labor force	1 039	875	458	304	132	716	1 870	4 701	1 447	1 419
Institutionalized persons	14	—	—	—	79	—	165	72	—	—
Enrolled in school	198	229	124	86	32	447	1 331	4 499	1 345	406
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	347	209	120	52	8	153	181	9	33	630
Females 16 years and over	2 596	1 936	1 278	1 100	138	1 406	1 624	4 429	1 151	2 134
In labor force	1 938	1 414	999	875	102	883	857	1 792	492	1 297
Percent of females 16 years and over	74.7	73.0	78.2	79.5	73.9	62.8	52.8	40.5	42.7	60.8
Civilian labor force	1 938	1 392	999	870	102	883	857	1 792	492	1 297
Employed	1 880	1 333	948	852	102	826	790	1 626	471	1 262
Unemployed	58	59	51	18	—	57	67	166	21	35
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	4.2	5.1	2.1	—	6.5	7.8	9.3	4.3	2.7
With own children under 6 years	575	220	306	289	—	44	55	113	53	297
In labor force	448	190	242	165	—	40	44	32	6	226
With own children 6 to 17 years only	452	218	273	220	4	75	45	60	—	360
In labor force	366	203	257	202	—	57	29	30	—	293
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	789	289	461	446	—	95	62	109	75	390
All parents present in household in labor force	585	230	328	238	—	76	44	10	8	274
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 197	529	662	531	21	155	89	127	7	821
All parents present in household in labor force	934	460	550	355	—	106	59	69	—	600
Persons 16 to 19 years	334	238	147	132	31	305	414	3 547	763	337
Not enrolled in school	95	82	38	21	11	35	25	12	4	22
Unemployed or not in labor force	28	19	26	—	11	—	7	6	—	—
Not high school graduate	69	36	33	8	11	8	—	—	—	9
Employed	41	27	12	8	—	8	—	—	—	9
Unemployed	14	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	14	—	10	—	11	—	7	—	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 727	2 627	1 902	1 642	279	1 457	1 867	2 878	858	2 663
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	342	267	292	199	10	105	162	113	61	462
Professional specialty occupations	436	379	271	493	35	292	511	537	170	992
Technicians and related support occupations	140	152	122	91	21	106	135	243	44	129
Sales occupations	456	272	165	215	11	96	202	422	117	326
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	545	490	315	291	60	356	350	592	207	333
Private household occupations	45	45	5	19	9	—	—	34	13	8
Protective services occupations	18	—	—	—	—	5	27	49	—	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	662	400	236	128	46	283	250	661	193	180
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	69	13	20	44	—	30	30	71	6	30
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	442	193	260	89	8	73	57	13	14	77
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	341	162	92	28	12	53	42	39	11	29
Transportation and material moving occupations	137	112	51	11	23	35	20	34	—	15
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	94	133	62	28	44	23	81	70	12	75
Construction	195	145	163	74	8	19	36	—	7	73
Manufacturing	492	291	165	126	8	57	81	145	36	111
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	139	134	183	61	12	49	99	75	18	84
Wholesale and retail trade	823	468	372	300	76	262	410	866	251	342
Finance, insurance, and real estate	235	150	84	79	—	76	99	66	11	292
Business and repair services	187	131	45	43	8	35	69	63	38	67
Professional and related services	1 240	1 070	745	730	124	849	892	1 297	426	1 438
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 727	2 627	1 902	1 642	279	1 457	1 867	2 878	858	2 663
Private wage and salary workers	2 750	1 856	1 314	1 131	213	1 012	1 256	1 748	584	1 334
Government workers	760	678	426	471	66	382	557	1 067	268	1 038
Local government workers	97	165	58	80	—	67	68	76	25	151
Self-employed workers	217	93	162	40	—	63	43	49	—	277
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 148	2 895	2 149	1 805	321	1 870	2 987	7 105	2 013	3 161
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 241	2 195	1 631	1 388	172	1 032	1 507	2 843	823	2 298
50 to 52 weeks	2 288	1 397	1 215	1 082	104	622	511	334	84	1 651
40 to 49 weeks	390	290	187	133	30	108	170	214	14	199
27 to 39 weeks	217	166	97	58	—	88	133	254	65	122
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	449	348	261	219	98	408	657	1 370	396	456
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 526	3 191	2 280	1 938	315	2 071	3 480	7 826	2 333	3 396
With a mobility or self-care limitation	263	90	19	3	21	75	97	47	21	51
With a mobility limitation	77	35	7	—	—	49	89	25	21	51
In labor force	23	—	—	—	—	7	7	19	12	16
With a self-care limitation	240	65	12	3	21	45	64	47	9	21
With a work disability	415	297	124	82	19	162	214	163	59	188
In labor force	247	153	47	68	10	101	51	42	12	98
Prevented from working	143	118	49	14	9	42	149	40	16	49
No work disability	4 111	2 894	2 156	1 856	296	1 909	3 266	7 663	2 274	3 208
In labor force	3 601	2 527	1 895	1 618	260	1 407	1 916	3 164	907	2 541
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	406	280	183	52	17	173	220	19	42	781
With a mobility or self-care limitation	106	41	9	15	—	73	31	5	6	86
With a mobility limitation	91	20	9	11	—	66	31	5	6	68
With a self-care limitation	57	21	—	15	—	56	23	5	—	36
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	100	70	48	25	4	43	57	43	52	158
Mean family income (dollars)	28 354	23 663	15 965	6 653	7 200	20 374	11 957	—	19 538	48 871
1 worker	534	256	296	175	—	77	90	121	55	375
Mean family income (dollars)	19 225	15 902	21 246	29 802	—	16 232	22 812	10 100	8 980	60 584
2 or more workers	1 131	653	632	568	29	241	215	139	64	908
Mean family income (dollars)	35 345	30 041	41 492	40 921	17 870	29 876	44 687	24 328	16 191	67 795



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County—Con.								
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10.01	Tract 10.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over .....	2 841	2 368	1 417	2 540	1 278	2 742	3 828	1 204	4 639
In labor force .....	2 031	1 341	928	1 872	661	1 934	2 938	996	3 332
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	71.5	56.6	65.5	73.7	51.7	70.5	76.8	82.7	71.8
Civilian labor force .....	2 025	1 335	917	1 859	661	1 925	2 925	996	3 332
Employed .....	1 906	1 250	837	1 749	636	1 844	2 856	969	3 266
Unemployed .....	119	85	80	110	25	81	69	27	66
Percent of civilian labor force .....	5.9	6.4	8.7	5.9	3.8	4.2	2.4	2.7	2.0
Not in labor force .....	810	1 027	489	668	617	808	890	208	1 307
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	250	46	—	—	—
Enrolled in school .....	118	307	103	208	89	512	456	98	233
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	455	430	139	243	226	63	169	44	473
Females 16 years and over .....	1 547	1 291	723	1 378	722	1 291	1 938	619	2 463
In labor force .....	1 018	617	467	968	363	856	1 401	469	1 535
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	65.8	47.8	64.6	70.2	50.3	66.3	72.3	75.8	62.3
Civilian labor force .....	1 018	617	467	968	363	856	1 401	469	1 535
Employed .....	989	575	447	916	344	813	1 362	456	1 496
Unemployed .....	29	42	20	52	19	43	39	13	39
Percent of civilian labor force .....	2.8	6.8	4.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	2.8	2.8	2.5
With own children under 6 years .....	230	154	108	145	84	124	284	166	410
In labor force .....	180	83	70	99	65	89	233	129	228
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	163	123	119	166	73	116	354	68	517
In labor force .....	145	87	105	113	73	80	269	61	446
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	295	234	136	159	93	193	350	202	612
All parents present in household in labor force .....	239	96	85	97	75	135	259	150	300
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	370	346	278	339	180	211	826	207	1 100
All parents present in household in labor force .....	261	226	212	204	147	167	628	177	838
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	75	257	80	131	63	140	234	66	304
Not enrolled in school .....	14	78	45	31	—	70	—	—	45
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	—	30	25	22	—	41	—	—	10
Not high school graduate .....	5	21	39	24	—	59	—	—	24
Employed .....	5	10	14	9	—	29	—	—	20
Unemployed .....	—	—	5	6	—	15	—	—	—
Not in labor force .....	—	11	20	9	—	15	—	—	4
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 906	1 250	837	1 749	636	1 844	2 856	969	3 266
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	163	47	83	287	129	229	407	155	633
Professional specialty occupations .....	469	174	84	587	204	442	913	253	1 046
Technicians and related support occupations .....	95	69	38	125	23	158	179	62	111
Sales occupations .....	207	108	89	209	53	238	436	160	496
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	277	198	152	285	72	197	406	159	448
Private household occupations .....	6	10	7	13	—	—	—	—	9
Protective service occupations .....	45	12	5	7	—	13	49	36	39
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	349	371	225	96	63	317	167	55	203
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	27	12	9	11	—	16	13	4	37
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	128	54	56	57	38	75	141	66	104
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	49	55	61	41	21	71	35	—	25
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	75	71	13	21	10	35	32	15	62
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	16	69	15	10	23	53	78	4	53
Construction .....	92	19	25	52	24	70	70	28	88
Manufacturing .....	68	90	102	64	77	151	87	39	187
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	62	21	48	54	22	79	178	81	134
Wholesale and retail trade .....	454	328	234	242	95	502	552	120	531
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	130	96	55	170	26	98	359	152	417
Business and repair services .....	85	63	—	46	—	60	72	35	38
Professional and related services .....	815	499	257	901	349	698	1 296	421	1 572
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 906	1 250	837	1 749	636	1 844	2 856	969	3 266
Private wage and salary workers .....	1 205	935	696	1 051	393	1 322	1 794	598	1 833
Government workers .....	562	247	111	616	202	493	917	333	1 208
Local government workers .....	152	24	20	71	49	40	161	84	166
Self-employed workers .....	133	68	30	76	41	29	145	38	207
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	2 159	1 517	1 077	2 112	763	2 399	3 291	1 064	3 589
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	1 722	1 012	792	1 598	565	1 618	2 368	856	2 766
50 to 52 weeks .....	1 213	509	471	1 147	416	896	1 774	623	2 151
40 to 49 weeks .....	240	132	117	187	61	237	204	106	260
27 to 39 weeks .....	87	102	53	96	62	121	104	64	143
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	284	221	140	290	70	360	497	129	419
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	2 297	1 864	1 261	2 206	787	2 616	3 581	1 154	4 061
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	101	116	43	75	8	121	28	18	45
With a mobility limitation .....	63	11	21	12	8	117	10	—	22
In labor force .....	11	—	10	—	8	32	—	—	8
With a self-care limitation .....	55	109	28	63	8	92	28	18	31
With a work disability .....	204	142	178	157	14	229	91	60	235
In labor force .....	75	81	86	79	14	105	65	56	159
Prevented from working .....	108	61	79	51	—	111	18	—	69
No work disability .....	2 093	1 722	1 083	2 049	773	2 387	3 490	1 094	3 826
In labor force .....	1 867	1 192	825	1 702	632	1 812	2 811	934	3 068
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	538	498	145	321	241	71	234	50	578
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	83	126	49	55	27	18	24	—	83
With a mobility limitation .....	68	85	39	42	22	18	16	—	74
With a self-care limitation .....	46	71	33	29	16	—	16	—	44
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers .....	144	117	34	63	79	22	56	25	140
Mean family income (dollars) .....	23 937	12 863	13 170	33 272	30 694	26 226	49 009	30 711	35 371
1 worker .....	235	218	201	180	75	136	227	69	505
Mean family income (dollars) .....	21 272	11 090	14 584	34 831	52 454	27 529	91 262	34 192	47 965
2 or more workers .....	511	253	138	484	191	384	889	343	1 146
Mean family income (dollars) .....	35 694	22 929	26 411	57 162	53 600	38 511	82 199	54 415	60 999

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County—Con.						Remainder of Boone County		
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over	2 515	3 245	3 508	3 595	416	301	2 135	302	67
In labor force	1 735	2 130	2 797	2 720	307	223	1 761	239	56
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.0	65.6	79.7	75.7	73.8	74.1	82.5	79.1	83.6
Civilian labor force	1 735	2 116	2 797	2 698	307	216	1 761	239	56
Employed	1 657	2 072	2 634	2 588	286	196	1 672	224	50
Unemployed	78	44	163	110	21	20	89	15	6
Percent of civilian labor force	4.5	2.1	5.8	4.1	6.8	9.3	5.1	6.3	10.7
Not in labor force	780	1 115	711	875	109	78	374	63	11
Institutionalized persons	—	192	8	141	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	443	128	146	229	23	19	128	10	11
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	110	481	260	209	10	—	100	10	—
Females 16 years and over	1 269	1 780	1 853	1 920	219	167	1 016	193	36
In labor force	860	1 039	1 420	1 398	159	97	798	142	25
Percent of females 16 years and over	67.8	58.4	76.6	72.8	72.6	58.1	78.5	73.6	69.4
Civilian labor force	860	1 039	1 420	1 376	159	97	798	142	25
Employed	825	1 018	1 362	1 317	144	88	766	136	19
Unemployed	35	21	58	59	15	9	32	6	6
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	2.0	4.1	4.3	9.4	9.3	4.0	4.2	24.0
With own children under 6 years	232	262	382	220	72	63	273	16	19
In labor force	141	208	317	190	44	17	198	16	19
With own children 6 to 17 years only	87	267	315	218	62	25	209	41	—
In labor force	62	208	259	203	62	12	188	31	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	273	387	540	289	127	102	385	29	21
All parents present in household in labor force	122	273	410	230	75	31	249	29	21
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	286	650	812	529	172	77	544	66	41
All parents present in household in labor force	185	460	666	460	146	14	457	53	41
Persons 16 to 19 years	182	153	238	238	33	28	94	7	11
Not enrolled in school	41	7	54	82	17	5	10	7	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	7	18	19	17	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	19	7	28	36	17	—	—	—	—
Employed	19	—	10	27	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	7	14	9	11	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	4	—	6	—	—	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 657	2 072	2 634	2 588	286	196	1 672	224	50
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	176	256	244	250	36	3	160	9	8
Professional specialty occupations	485	511	319	379	24	41	342	16	22
Technicians and related support occupations	93	81	103	152	18	26	133	35	—
Sales occupations	197	292	352	265	9	36	183	24	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	250	419	381	490	34	32	340	44	6
Private household occupations	6	—	9	9	—	6	6	—	—
Protective service occupations	12	54	45	45	—	—	19	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	273	181	417	400	75	19	152	34	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5	9	69	13	9	6	21	14	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	51	151	313	178	35	16	118	24	14
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	33	21	221	162	16	6	82	24	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	31	51	108	112	8	—	74	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	45	46	53	133	22	5	42	—	—
Construction	26	98	116	137	21	21	105	18	28
Manufacturing	100	96	353	284	22	13	170	24	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	69	100	93	134	15	5	107	15	—
Wholesale and retail trade	382	390	582	461	75	33	325	16	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	166	264	178	150	—	17	77	21	—
Business and repair services	33	40	144	123	—	5	19	15	—
Professional and related services	749	790	819	1 070	129	75	715	83	22
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 657	2 072	2 634	2 588	286	196	1 672	224	50
Private wage and salary workers	1 089	1 240	1 919	1 842	189	149	1 124	167	35
Government workers	517	720	566	669	85	42	500	39	15
Local government workers	105	245	79	156	16	9	140	9	6
Self-employed workers	45	112	149	77	12	5	45	18	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 975	2 366	2 937	2 864	349	248	1 875	255	67
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 323	1 916	2 347	2 164	259	160	1 548	203	35
50 to 52 weeks	763	1 532	1 595	1 374	180	117	1 124	150	35
40 to 49 weeks	194	190	311	290	11	14	198	26	—
27 to 39 weeks	147	90	157	158	22	5	76	7	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	309	241	293	348	41	27	174	36	19
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 382	2 510	3 181	3 160	394	294	2 013	292	67
With a mobility or self-care limitation	49	16	174	90	6	—	10	55	—
With a mobility limitation	25	16	52	35	—	—	—	55	—
In labor force	12	8	23	—	—	—	—	24	—
With a self-care limitation	44	8	168	65	6	—	10	—	—
With a work disability	162	93	233	289	34	5	108	76	17
In labor force	94	58	125	145	13	5	76	33	6
Prevented from working	55	35	83	118	12	—	23	43	11
No work disability	2 220	2 417	2 948	2 871	360	289	1 905	216	50
In labor force	1 618	2 018	2 613	2 504	282	211	1 663	206	50
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	133	529	319	272	22	—	122	10	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	8	50	76	41	—	—	31	—	—
With a mobility limitation	8	18	76	20	—	—	31	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	39	27	21	—	—	9	—	—
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers	92	152	81	70	16	7	24	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	16 758	24 797	26 009	23 663	11 423	—	36 534	—	—
1 worker	240	175	388	248	87	33	225	43	8
Mean family income (dollars)	19 556	30 049	20 992	15 661	9 231	48 141	32 241	14 645	6 000
2 or more workers	275	804	749	645	96	68	601	58	23
Mean family income (dollars)	39 056	47 285	34 730	29 928	29 417	38 307	42 080	32 479	71 674



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Boone County—Con.							
	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	1 500	107	14	1 367	1 438	39	2 055	2 177
In labor force	1 187	107	—	1 128	1 110	39	1 706	1 754
Percent of persons 16 years and over	79.1	100.0	—	82.5	77.2	100.0	83.0	80.6
Civilian labor force	1 187	107	—	1 128	1 110	39	1 698	1 746
Employed	1 091	98	—	1 093	1 093	39	1 616	1 678
Unemployed	96	9	—	35	17	—	82	68
Percent of civilian labor force	8.1	8.4	—	3.1	1.5	—	4.8	3.9
Not in labor force	313	—	14	239	328	—	349	423
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	157	—	—	70	52	—	101	51
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	50	—	8	83	87	—	110	149
Females 16 years and over	754	59	8	722	743	16	1 059	1 151
In labor force	595	59	—	577	518	16	840	843
Percent of females 16 years and over	78.9	100.0	—	79.9	69.7	100.0	79.3	73.2
Civilian labor force	595	59	—	577	518	16	840	843
Employed	559	50	—	577	518	16	804	817
Unemployed	36	9	—	—	—	—	36	26
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	15.3	—	—	—	—	4.3	3.1
With own children under 6 years	178	10	—	114	193	—	234	227
In labor force	147	10	—	108	131	—	198	177
With own children 6 to 17 years only	178	13	—	161	137	—	211	212
In labor force	144	13	—	136	107	—	195	170
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	234	16	—	163	249	—	334	275
All parents present in household in labor force	193	16	—	148	175	—	253	220
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	439	12	—	366	385	—	490	464
All parents present in household in labor force	366	12	—	339	268	—	404	370
Persons 16 to 19 years	98	7	—	107	96	—	114	103
Not enrolled in school	15	7	—	13	41	—	21	35
Unemployed or not in labor force	4	—	—	—	10	—	9	6
Not high school graduate	10	7	—	7	41	—	16	17
Employed	6	7	—	7	31	—	12	11
Unemployed	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	10	—	4	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 091	98	—	1 093	1 093	39	1 616	1 678
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	197	—	—	76	98	17	256	256
Professional specialty occupations	223	—	—	232	117	—	247	293
Technicians and related support occupations	79	—	—	75	37	—	104	95
Sales occupations	113	32	—	96	104	7	156	160
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	132	8	—	164	164	—	281	305
Private household occupations	5	—	—	19	9	—	5	—
Protective service occupations	6	—	—	9	—	—	11	37
Service occupations, except protective and household	163	31	—	160	245	—	161	138
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	17	6	—	—	—	—	11	51
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	91	14	—	135	129	15	225	169
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	32	7	—	29	120	—	76	77
Transportation and material moving occupations	18	—	—	43	29	—	43	60
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	15	—	—	55	41	—	40	37
Construction	86	10	—	55	79	8	142	99
Manufacturing	136	11	—	95	139	7	143	126
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	47	—	—	54	46	—	168	148
Wholesale and retail trade	152	41	—	171	241	7	297	270
Finance, insurance, and real estate	56	9	—	82	57	—	84	186
Business and repair services	12	—	—	24	43	8	45	85
Professional and related services	484	—	—	484	421	—	616	562
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 091	98	—	1 093	1 093	39	1 616	1 678
Private wage and salary workers	750	98	—	705	831	14	1 125	1 122
Government workers	276	—	—	335	194	9	341	355
Local government workers	16	—	—	64	18	9	42	90
Self-employed workers	65	—	—	53	68	16	150	181
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 253	98	6	1 226	1 211	31	1 800	1 837
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	966	78	6	973	894	31	1 372	1 539
50 to 52 weeks	745	59	—	699	693	23	1 035	1 211
40 to 49 weeks	57	—	—	94	79	—	176	148
27 to 39 weeks	62	6	—	97	60	8	75	71
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	158	20	—	161	156	—	220	165
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 422	107	6	1 260	1 345	31	1 886	1 975
With a mobility or self-care limitation	43	—	—	6	89	—	13	45
With a mobility limitation	11	—	—	—	25	—	7	23
In labor force	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	32	—	—	6	72	—	6	38
With no work disability	97	9	—	89	182	8	90	87
In labor force	56	9	—	60	122	8	34	42
Prevented from working	27	—	—	29	60	—	37	34
No work disability	1 325	98	6	1 171	1 163	23	1 796	1 888
In labor force	1 103	98	—	1 053	988	23	1 613	1 659
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	78	—	8	107	87	8	161	194
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3	—	—	31	30	—	9	19
With a mobility limitation	3	—	—	16	15	—	9	13
With a self-care limitation	3	—	—	15	30	—	—	11
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers	35	9	—	24	19	—	32	43
Mean family income (dollars)	21 343	2 784	—	16 938	38 350	—	18 235	20 889
1 worker	166	—	6	101	146	8	209	185
Mean family income (dollars)	26 964	—	21 875	20 273	14 528	23 388	26 248	53 643
2 or more workers	337	48	—	339	382	8	536	625
Mean family income (dollars)	50 580	46 256	—	43 114	36 551	39 150	43 655	53 358



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Boone County—Con.							
	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.03	Tract 18.04	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	2 966	2 333	1 701	2 742	803	2 500	4 485	3 073
In labor force	2 133	1 754	1 475	2 099	579	1 830	3 276	2 074
Percent of persons 16 years and over	71.9	75.2	86.7	76.5	72.1	73.2	73.0	67.5
Civilian labor force	2 131	1 754	1 470	2 089	579	1 830	3 267	2 074
Employed	2 088	1 708	1 446	2 016	562	1 762	3 050	1 983
Unemployed	43	46	24	73	17	68	217	91
Percent of civilian labor force	2.0	2.6	1.6	3.5	2.9	3.7	6.6	4.4
Not in labor force	833	579	226	643	224	670	1 209	999
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	71
Enrolled in school	103	159	67	126	33	152	173	109
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	424	144	52	222	80	245	515	540
Females 16 years and over	1 537	1 166	933	1 409	383	1 238	2 247	1 688
In labor force	1 002	810	778	1 037	236	834	1 450	974
Percent of females 16 years and over	65.2	69.5	83.4	73.6	61.6	67.4	64.5	57.7
Civilian labor force	1 002	810	773	1 037	236	834	1 450	974
Employed	991	790	764	1 009	236	809	1 356	917
Unemployed	11	20	9	28	—	25	94	57
Percent of civilian labor force	1.1	2.5	1.2	2.7	—	3.0	6.5	5.9
With own children under 6 years	271	201	226	253	38	222	384	256
In labor force	215	154	148	180	26	157	284	181
With own children 6 to 17 years only	274	294	195	307	119	277	480	341
In labor force	268	263	190	278	97	233	403	276
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	375	263	344	398	42	344	525	386
All parents present in household in labor force	296	186	207	278	27	239	335	273
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	643	602	454	638	246	596	1 080	721
All parents present in household in labor force	566	486	341	572	200	454	827	514
Persons 16 to 19 years	172	186	104	170	51	216	368	201
Not enrolled in school	46	41	16	45	15	49	100	63
Unemployed or not in labor force	2	4	—	17	—	12	24	11
Not high school graduate	31	16	8	14	15	29	62	5
Employed	29	16	8	7	15	17	38	—
Unemployed	2	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	7	—	12	10	5
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 088	1 708	1 446	2 016	562	1 762	3 050	1 983
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	276	256	196	274	59	218	300	146
Professional specialty occupations	270	350	452	350	123	172	291	246
Technicians and related support occupations	94	63	65	93	20	111	127	58
Sales occupations	175	162	179	171	59	168	260	126
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	400	243	259	403	79	343	534	317
Private household occupations	5	11	—	2	—	10	5	7
Protective service occupations	33	18	19	36	7	14	12	56
Service occupations, except protective and household	197	141	109	240	78	174	350	190
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	90	71	38	50	40	58	133	50
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	301	183	73	213	86	222	463	332
Machinists, operators, assemblers, and inspectors	83	84	22	73	5	110	265	268
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	105	71	11	85	—	96	150	67
Transportation and material moving occupations	59	55	23	26	6	66	160	120
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	180	135	53	213	49	207	183	73
Manufacturing	174	146	113	167	—	107	488	549
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	156	58	56	94	25	137	230	131
Wholesale and retail trade	317	270	267	337	133	289	561	279
Finance, insurance, and real estate	152	103	62	192	52	123	240	95
Business and repair services	95	76	38	57	22	91	147	60
Professional and related services	661	653	655	740	234	612	889	616
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 088	1 708	1 446	2 016	562	1 762	3 050	1 983
Private wage and salary workers	1 268	983	982	1 333	393	1 174	2 244	1 571
Government workers	654	533	429	525	112	441	501	272
Local government workers	81	101	71	125	33	131	204	150
Self-employed workers	151	181	35	151	57	126	290	140
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 333	1 920	1 557	2 233	644	1 992	3 467	2 173
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 909	1 563	1 228	1 856	514	1 552	2 791	1 802
50 to 52 weeks	1 506	1 180	965	1 496	386	1 159	2 202	1 360
40 to 49 weeks	183	208	119	124	26	125	270	208
27 to 39 weeks	79	61	53	125	51	101	119	65
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	234	178	192	233	54	267	266	172
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 486	2 115	1 644	2 497	702	2 194	3 843	2 426
With a mobility or self-care limitation	48	89	3	73	39	120	135	166
With a mobility limitation	38	69	—	40	13	58	59	56
In labor force	2	17	—	—	7	14	27	21
With a self-care limitation	27	58	3	44	32	104	93	152
With a work disability	154	201	77	219	66	132	294	171
In labor force	63	79	63	96	29	49	144	94
Prevented from working	83	89	14	119	37	79	129	70
No work disability	2 332	1 914	1 567	2 278	636	2 062	3 549	2 255
In labor force	2 015	1 601	1 407	1 980	529	1 720	3 057	1 944
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	478	218	52	235	101	306	581	576
With a mobility or self-care limitation	123	31	15	60	11	21	112	142
With a mobility limitation	110	25	11	60	7	15	82	114
With a self-care limitation	43	25	15	31	4	11	64	81
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers	101	37	18	76	17	71	137	126
Mean family income (dollars)	15 946	24 524	9 240	17 410	16 957	13 249	17 129	20 635
1 worker	239	266	142	234	104	233	444	310
Mean family income (dollars)	27 070	38 583	25 540	27 112	38 076	36 310	23 026	24 890
2 or more workers	794	645	500	728	207	661	1 108	739
Mean family income (dollars)	52 520	54 719	41 276	43 919	51 754	40 269	41 115	38 613

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boone County						
		Total	Columbia city	Tract 10.02	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.03	Tract 11.04	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	42 089	42 089	25 955	1 683	1 539	1 993	1 396	2 345	1 587	2 360
Less than \$5,000	3 556	3 556	2 874	77	166	160	73	52	288	74
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 293	4 293	3 194	117	213	124	62	56	314	134
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 534	4 534	3 222	143	220	170	106	110	261	180
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8 162	8 162	4 785	354	371	252	290	299	319	531
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 814	6 814	3 583	328	207	150	208	280	172	489
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 660	6 660	3 363	281	178	251	208	460	73	498
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 521	5 521	3 221	251	147	418	299	700	151	376
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 440	1 440	950	66	30	238	107	266	-	56
\$100,000 or more	1 109	1 109	763	66	7	230	43	122	9	22
Median (dollars)	25 647	25 647	22 059	30 234	18 208	43 777	33 470	46 687	13 280	29 720
Mean (dollars)	32 705	32 705	31 219	35 852	24 749	58 612	39 999	49 568	19 732	33 928
Families	25 939	25 939	13 762	1 195	643	1 203	975	1 848	613	1 595
Median income (dollars)	34 122	34 122	34 598	35 907	31 577	61 480	38 972	51 813	21 622	37 512
Males 15 years and over, with income	40 949	40 949	25 928	1 659	1 518	1 881	1 274	2 199	1 140	2 066
Median income (dollars)	15 377	15 377	11 539	20 236	10 505	26 250	23 185	33 338	10 971	22 377
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.7	46.7	38.4	49.9	38.3	61.0	63.9	57.6	35.5	58.9
Median income (dollars)	25 711	25 711	26 628	26 540	20 179	37 806	32 177	41 532	25 433	26 692
Females 15 years and over, with income	42 215	42 215	27 482	1 561	1 388	1 787	1 227	2 270	1 157	2 350
Median income (dollars)	9 283	9 283	7 702	12 641	8 195	12 012	14 404	15 126	8 653	11 940
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.4	35.4	29.5	45.6	33.5	37.0	45.2	41.6	30.9	43.1
Median income (dollars)	18 638	18 638	19 281	17 969	17 525	21 786	22 008	22 072	18 625	19 623
Per capita income (dollars)	12 707	12 707	12 452	13 773	10 817	23 539	14 799	18 372	10 305	13 516
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	42 089	42 089	25 955	1 683	1 539	1 993	1 396	2 345	1 587	2 360
With earnings	36 540	36 540	22 096	1 525	1 478	1 871	1 306	2 032	1 331	2 001
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 517	31 517	29 851	33 287	22 774	51 593	38 891	46 289	19 880	33 401
With Social Security income	7 300	7 300	4 388	221	75	222	128	527	136	452
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 078	8 078	8 321	9 626	8 867	8 803	7 290	8 546	7 315	9 388
With public assistance income	1 889	1 889	1 263	29	81	13	56	43	89	76
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 381	3 381	3 321	1 520	5 264	2 333	3 761	3 080	4 619	4 470
With retirement income	4 489	4 489	2 723	178	60	168	89	329	82	296
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 833	9 833	10 772	11 761	12 666	16 606	9 030	16 361	14 626	8 667
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	41 083	41 083	42 659	41 856	33 628	81 657	45 190	54 829	27 906	40 197
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 716	39 716	39 803	40 869	30 522	71 374	43 134	56 988	18 071	39 953
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 585	42 585	45 463	43 155	36 483	94 452	48 893	52 703	39 837	40 466
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 002	46 002	49 334	45 179	39 487	87 086	50 641	58 614	34 272	42 999
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 864	46 864	49 170	46 061	39 661	75 079	50 621	61 813	23 760	44 222
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 182	45 182	49 470	44 185	39 359	101 523	50 671	55 486	43 769	41 814
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 225	19 225	19 623	21 913	21 900	20 593	14 989	23 675	15 907	25 158
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 087	16 087	15 823	19 862	16 368	19 694	14 833	17 598	11 139	22 506
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 468	26 468	27 366	29 831	34 997	21 682	15 991	31 930	31 005	30 254
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	25 939	25 939	13 762	1 195	643	1 203	975	1 848	613	1 595
Householder worked in 1989	22 271	22 271	11 518	1 052	575	1 130	888	1 620	479	1 379
With related children under 18 years	14 018	14 018	7 080	695	308	682	633	931	346	858
With related children under 5 years	6 028	6 028	3 252	348	145	283	334	334	213	372
Married-couple families	20 943	20 943	10 576	1 023	420	1 077	816	1 618	394	1 337
Householder worked in 1989	17 991	17 991	8 831	885	389	1 019	753	1 427	297	1 149
With related children under 18 years	10 443	10 443	4 893	553	178	588	490	806	187	668
With related children under 5 years	4 849	4 849	2 504	312	116	268	270	318	148	350
Female householder, no husband present	3 943	3 943	2 506	141	165	84	126	158	150	225
Householder worked in 1989	3 318	3 318	2 077	136	134	69	102	121	113	201
With related children under 18 years	2 920	2 920	1 813	117	116	61	115	99	119	157
With related children under 5 years	968	968	639	25	29	15	57	16	60	13
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	24 237	24 237	18 720	724	1 803	1 302	691	638	1 407	956
Nonfamily householder	16 150	16 150	12 193	488	896	790	421	497	974	765
65 years and over	2 877	2 877	1 913	50	25	73	29	193	81	176
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	101 810	101 810	58 845	4 309	3 474	5 026	3 735	6 335	3 057	5 819
Persons under 18 years	24 947	24 947	12 585	1 223	525	1 244	1 096	1 755	567	1 578
Related children under 18 years	24 812	24 812	12 504	1 223	506	1 244	1 096	1 749	559	1 578
Related children 5 to 17 years	17 170	17 170	8 459	842	305	893	688	1 250	336	1 120
Persons 65 years and over	8 520	8 520	5 198	363	81	234	128	578	141	636
Persons 75 years and over	3 495	3 495	2 178	240	58	76	40	211	-	277
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	2 421	2 421	1 700	65	81	31	77	64	198	39
Percent below poverty level	9.3	9.3	12.4	5.4	12.6	2.6	7.9	3.5	32.3	2.4
Householder worked in 1989	1 570	1 570	1 052	65	66	31	62	37	102	17
With related children under 18 years	1 834	1 834	1 258	49	61	16	63	50	178	21
With related children under 5 years	1 042	1 042	783	32	10	-	42	21	132	-
Married-couple families	1 047	1 047	736	47	6	7	30	23	99	10
Householder worked in 1989	597	597	369	47	6	7	30	14	40	10
With related children under 18 years	640	640	444	31	6	-	16	14	79	-
With related children under 5 years	455	455	350	20	-	-	16	14	79	-
Female householder, no husband present	1 172	1 172	805	18	60	16	40	41	73	25
Householder worked in 1989	813	813	560	18	45	16	25	23	36	7
With related children under 18 years	1 064	1 064	727	18	55	8	40	36	73	17
With related children under 5 years	527	527	399	12	10	-	19	7	53	-
Unrelated individuals	9 387	9 387	7 996	294	922	669	230	79	684	111
Nonfamily householder	4 866	4 866	4 129	158	359	338	95	16	395	91
65 years and over	605	605	326	11	-	-	-	9	-	29
Persons	16 880	16 880	13 195	503	1 124	752	470	256	1 268	241
Percent below poverty level	16.6	16.6	22.4	11.7	32.4	15.0	12.6	4.0	41.5	4.1
Persons under 18 years	3 661	3 661	2 490	95	107	36	132	88	299	60
Related children under 18 years	3 548	3 548	2 413	95	88	36	132	82	291	60
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 221	2 221	1 426	45	75	36	83	45	141	60
Persons 65 years and over	786	786	421	26	-	-	-	29	-	41
Persons 75 years and over	484	484	244	15	-	-	-	29	-	25
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	8 294	8 294	6 866	206	658	450	197	139	724	80
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	21 309	21 309	16 142	550	1 392	842	623	441	1 478	386
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	34 893	34 893	23 483	1 045	1 902	1 199	1 012	875	1 791	1 408



Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boone County—Con.				Columbia city, Boone County					
	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.01	Tract 18.01	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	2 630	1 947	1 295	1 024	238	1 032	1 633	852	635	2 032
Less than \$5,000	159	161	100	40	40	114	493	258	220	68
\$5,000 to \$9,999	229	284	68	49	106	143	268	212	180	98
\$10,000 to \$14,999	369	308	122	54	45	237	258	89	92	105
\$15,000 to \$24,999	611	453	229	170	30	256	257	175	100	220
\$25,000 to \$34,999	404	365	229	219	8	89	122	67	14	285
\$35,000 to \$49,999	214	279	284	299	9	147	110	32	15	350
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9	88	217	155	—	46	80	19	9	515
\$75,000 to \$99,999	16	9	38	24	—	—	30	—	—	168
\$100,000 or more	23 790	19 479	30 394	34 038	7 924	15 733	10 984	8 427	6 930	44 906
Median (dollars)	26 371	22 172	32 296	35 668	10 617	19 596	17 691	12 967	11 448	54 280
Mean (dollars)	1 765	979	976	768	33	361	362	303	171	1 441
Median income (dollars)	28 255	25 308	31 780	36 121	13 988	21 696	20 833	9 941	6 878	53 459
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 306	1 557	1 163	882	231	814	2 045	3 147	1 085	2 019
Median income (dollars)	14 097	12 743	19 332	21 591	8 258	10 718	4 902	3 411	3 731	29 084
Percent year-round full-time workers	55.4	41.6	59.5	67.6	36.8	36.7	14.0	4.5	3.1	49.1
Median income (dollars)	18 435	18 651	25 000	26 489	10 469	22 969	22 315	19 398	16 250	40 589
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 368	1 822	1 182	997	124	1 281	1 387	4 089	1 038	1 920
Median income (dollars)	10 079	10 094	11 477	14 016	5 972	6 132	5 385	2 500	3 171	14 558
Percent year-round full-time workers	42.7	41.2	44.2	48.7	15.3	25.2	16.2	4.5	4.8	34.3
Median income (dollars)	17 500	16 579	18 585	21 731	17 841	14 738	17 530	14 063	14 412	23 457
Per capita income (dollars)	10 039	9 919	11 770	12 339	6 875	11 008	8 187	3 873	6 826	21 161
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	2 630	1 947	1 295	1 024	238	1 032	1 633	852	635	2 032
With earnings	2 384	1 705	1 203	984	215	884	1 255	763	503	1 706
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 250	21 658	30 106	34 859	10 335	19 360	18 360	13 419	9 386	47 951
With Social Security income	410	310	164	58	18	149	245	29	32	541
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 986	7 589	8 965	5 352	7 452	6 414	6 533	6 624	7 280	10 917
With public assistance income	180	107	67	48	22	40	131	—	26	39
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 024	2 465	2 541	2 184	4 570	3 280	2 422	—	836	2 884
With retirement income	217	188	113	26	—	116	139	19	8	417
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 857	7 094	15 977	8 243	—	5 037	6 390	6 133	240	15 517
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	30 072	25 888	34 097	37 272	16 576	25 834	34 095	15 194	14 890	63 844
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 764	22 101	30 396	37 419	7 200	23 517	30 090	12 293	7 123	57 017
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 501	29 776	40 400	36 974	17 870	27 186	35 342	18 852	19 652	69 072
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 180	30 110	39 537	41 196	13 000	28 778	41 133	16 698	9 145	69 533
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 898	28 870	38 388	43 175	—	27 424	39 691	12 262	7 068	64 282
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 381	30 889	40 904	37 424	13 000	29 333	41 598	23 150	10 586	73 085
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 070	15 437	13 650	23 969	18 901	18 603	22 733	4 534	63 373	26 386
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 107	13 694	13 482	18 975	7 200	16 270	9 111	857	7 664	25 361
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 820	25 498	20 000	37 508	21 827	23 885	29 301	5 704	89 086	28 192
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>										
Families	1 765	979	976	768	33	361	362	303	171	1 441
Householder worked in 1989	1 554	854	891	722	21	281	305	214	93	1 156
With related children under 18 years	1 100	496	645	518	4	138	98	169	65	633
With related children under 5 years	513	260	290	246	—	60	45	90	51	234
Married-couple families	1 227	705	760	596	13	251	242	243	144	1 254
Householder worked in 1989	1 064	593	686	557	13	201	201	163	71	1 025
With related children under 18 years	678	272	439	396	—	73	66	144	59	514
With related children under 5 years	366	141	190	195	—	37	33	90	51	201
Female householder, no husband present	383	237	155	167	20	62	83	29	19	163
Householder worked in 1989	351	224	144	160	8	49	67	20	14	124
With related children under 18 years	312	202	155	122	4	47	32	7	6	104
With related children under 5 years	90	110	77	51	—	6	12	—	—	33
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 273	1 545	516	421	252	1 014	2 214	901	927	785
Nanfamily householder	865	968	319	256	205	671	1 271	549	464	591
65 years and over	119	80	25	9	9	78	130	14	32	197
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 812	4 232	3 561	2 923	353	2 015	3 111	1 749	1 329	5 082
Persons under 18 years	2 036	838	1 154	977	21	267	158	236	82	1 227
Related children under 18 years	2 007	829	1 149	977	21	260	158	236	82	1 219
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 402	552	776	588	21	171	102	140	21	880
Persons 65 years and over	406	280	183	52	17	173	220	14	42	781
Persons 75 years and over	131	82	49	40	17	88	113	5	16	304
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	219	176	124	64	4	28	55	161	92	41
Percent below poverty level	12.4	18.0	12.7	8.3	12.1	7.8	15.2	53.1	53.8	2.8
Householder worked in 1989	186	142	86	33	—	10	27	84	28	17
With related children under 18 years	184	124	119	50	4	19	18	109	43	17
With related children under 5 years	114	84	90	28	—	12	7	58	37	9
Married-couple families	72	63	41	30	—	5	24	134	78	6
Householder worked in 1989	55	42	14	6	—	3	12	66	14	—
With related children under 18 years	37	37	36	16	—	5	—	102	37	—
With related children under 5 years	37	27	24	6	—	5	—	58	37	—
Female householder, no husband present	118	98	65	34	4	8	23	19	6	26
Householder worked in 1989	111	85	54	27	—	2	7	10	6	17
With related children under 18 years	118	87	65	34	4	8	18	7	6	17
With related children under 5 years	66	57	48	22	—	2	7	—	—	9
Unrelated individuals	331	579	132	111	117	395	1 420	609	718	160
Nanfamily householder	158	295	58	31	95	220	743	314	318	79
65 years and over	20	8	6	—	—	29	19	5	—	10
Persons	982	1 119	504	300	142	503	1 531	1 116	946	264
Percent below poverty level	14.4	26.4	14.2	10.3	40.2	25.0	49.2	63.8	71.2	5.2
Persons under 18 years	359	249	195	86	21	63	17	169	58	41
Related children under 18 years	350	240	190	86	21	56	17	169	58	33
Related children 5 to 17 years	215	123	99	38	21	38	11	95	13	24
Persons 65 years and over	20	19	6	9	—	34	19	5	—	19
Persons 75 years and over	20	8	6	—	—	29	11	—	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	481	394	227	119	99	238	940	606	662	149
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 456	1 318	712	392	173	562	1 721	1 215	1 059	397
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 770	1 899	1 145	752	290	1 035	2 196	1 402	1 193	603



Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County—Can.								
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10.01	Tract 10.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Households	1 690	1 303	850	1 502	543	1 395	1 962	624	2 288
Less than \$5,000	113	263	117	126	39	158	160	7	43
\$5,000 to \$9,999	220	346	163	125	24	196	124	18	56
\$10,000 to \$14,999	248	239	208	132	58	199	170	38	100
\$15,000 to \$24,999	380	256	209	290	109	322	252	89	293
\$25,000 to \$34,999	335	157	90	291	104	184	150	135	267
\$35,000 to \$49,999	262	35	39	200	55	160	251	81	460
\$50,000 to \$74,999	104	7	19	205	91	147	412	161	690
\$75,000 to \$99,999	15	—	5	59	33	22	213	81	266
\$100,000 or more	13	—	—	74	30	7	230	14	113
Median (dollars)	22 032	10 871	13 425	26 681	28 750	17 793	42 935	37 500	46 853
Mean (dollars)	24 829	13 760	16 450	36 057	37 163	24 878	58 330	45 174	49 821
Families	890	588	373	727	345	542	1 172	437	1 791
Median income (dollars)	26 436	15 176	16 157	40 272	41 696	33 243	61 393	47 917	52 033
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 272	936	660	1 134	556	1 409	1 850	575	2 151
Median income (dollars)	16 155	8 000	8 575	21 575	17 357	10 070	26 100	29 632	33 750
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.7	32.6	30.9	55.7	35.1	36.8	60.8	63.8	57.5
Median income (dollars)	22 059	12 558	17 109	27 564	29 073	20 139	37 339	35 483	41 858
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 475	1 155	699	1 278	674	1 195	1 751	545	2 211
Median income (dollars)	11 283	6 097	9 059	13 766	12 569	8 031	12 111	17 371	15 307
Percent year-round full-time workers	40.2	17.7	38.2	40.3	32.8	31.6	37.1	47.0	41.3
Median income (dollars)	17 255	16 466	15 513	20 920	21 307	18 110	21 786	23 286	22 169
Per capita income (dollars)	11 883	6 338	7 836	18 186	15 205	11 060	23 713	17 560	18 413
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>									
Households	1 690	1 303	850	1 502	543	1 395	1 962	624	2 288
With earnings	1 338	901	692	1 325	424	1 334	1 840	591	1 984
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 483	13 598	16 558	34 295	34 552	22 978	51 411	44 421	46 342
With Social Security income	419	402	174	253	149	65	222	46	514
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 978	6 833	5 642	8 315	8 828	9 559	8 803	7 433	8 757
With public assistance income	94	174	120	51	8	65	13	—	34
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 057	3 570	3 274	3 695	1 200	5 897	2 333	—	3 158
With retirement income	268	176	106	114	99	54	168	35	329
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 126	6 320	3 855	15 034	13 406	12 296	16 606	9 439	16 361
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>									
Families (dollars)	29 984	16 537	18 831	49 563	48 106	35 257	82 369	49 866	55 321
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 754	11 946	19 508	55 718	43 349	33 573	72 186	49 663	58 228
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 393	20 571	17 535	44 586	52 032	36 763	94 452	50 120	52 455
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 442	20 100	21 771	56 964	51 753	39 882	87 422	51 592	58 992
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 241	15 883	24 740	69 626	51 399	41 614	75 218	52 117	62 717
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 920	21 907	18 118	48 215	51 990	38 601	101 523	50 978	55 304
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 543	13 511	16 282	14 518	25 532	25 429	20 593	21 324	24 937
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 182	10 054	16 343	13 268	15 800	18 502	19 694	20 717	19 224
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 547	19 154	16 104	16 501	52 784	42 850	21 682	23 249	31 930
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>									
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>									
Families	890	588	373	727	345	542	1 172	437	1 791
Householder worked in 1989	699	409	293	622	261	490	1 099	407	1 572
With related children under 18 years	440	344	253	325	161	256	651	243	903
With related children under 5 years	183	181	108	135	71	132	268	144	321
Married-couple families	639	260	203	602	299	374	1 054	408	1 570
Householder worked in 1989	508	168	137	520	220	343	996	378	1 379
With related children under 18 years	266	102	112	246	120	159	565	220	787
With related children under 5 years	135	58	53	113	58	103	253	141	305
Female householder, no husband present	234	279	146	116	38	116	84	25	149
Householder worked in 1989	186	196	132	96	33	95	69	25	121
With related children under 18 years	169	211	117	73	33	83	61	19	90
With related children under 5 years	48	111	39	22	13	29	15	3	16
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 112	917	717	998	298	1 685	1 296	292	638
Nonfamily householder	800	715	477	775	198	853	790	187	497
65 years and over	217	274	102	93	40	25	73	8	193
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 523	2 659	1 809	2 984	1 272	3 070	4 897	1 594	6 207
Persons under 18 years	711	606	435	498	281	423	1 182	409	1 727
Related children under 18 years	711	606	424	498	281	404	1 182	409	1 721
Related children 5 to 17 years	459	386	311	350	204	232	846	239	1 238
Persons 65 years and over	538	498	145	321	71	234	50	50	578
Persons 75 years and over	235	273	64	107	174	48	76	18	211
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>									
Families	112	234	73	82	8	52	23	17	55
Percent below poverty level	12.6	39.8	19.6	11.3	2.3	9.6	2.0	3.9	3.1
Householder worked in 1989	59	147	30	69	8	37	23	17	37
With related children under 18 years	98	194	60	51	8	32	8	10	41
With related children under 5 years	31	139	33	22	8	10	—	10	21
Married-couple families	32	80	35	25	—	—	7	17	23
Householder worked in 1989	16	43	—	25	—	—	7	17	14
With related children under 18 years	18	47	22	10	—	—	—	10	14
With related children under 5 years	9	40	14	—	—	—	—	10	14
Female householder, no husband present	80	142	32	51	8	37	16	—	32
Householder worked in 1989	43	96	24	38	8	22	16	—	23
With related children under 18 years	80	135	32	35	8	32	8	—	27
With related children under 5 years	22	94	13	22	8	10	—	—	7
Unrelated individuals	262	418	272	212	128	857	669	57	79
Nonfamily householder	132	265	144	144	74	351	338	16	16
65 years and over	27	136	38	13	11	—	—	—	9
Persons	638	1 255	544	400	144	962	726	109	242
Percent below poverty level	18.1	47.2	30.1	13.4	11.3	31.3	14.8	6.8	3.9
Persons under 18 years	208	463	154	66	8	53	18	20	83
Related children under 18 years	208	463	143	66	8	34	18	20	77
Related children 5 to 17 years	157	276	100	49	—	21	18	10	40
Persons 65 years and over	41	168	38	13	11	—	—	—	29
Persons 75 years and over	21	92	13	5	11	—	—	—	29
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	328	480	199	209	105	584	424	22	125
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	807	1 505	748	533	156	1 230	816	164	427
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 264	1 984	1 224	777	271	1 685	1 173	308	821

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County—Con.						Remainder of Boone County		
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Households	1 581	1 613	1 916	1 924	211	131	1 140	144	31
Less than \$5,000	288	48	88	161	22	22	38	8	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	314	83	217	284	17	—	93	17	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	261	81	307	308	36	11	85	21	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	313	301	476	438	12	7	245	49	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	172	349	353	365	35	11	224	23	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	73	421	300	271	50	42	160	18	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	151	265	166	88	13	33	33	—	6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	49	—	9	—	—	36	8	25
\$100,000 or more	9	16	9	—	—	5	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	13 205	33 348	20 684	19 295	16 607	40 208	30 769	20 729	76 557
Mean (dollars)	19 724	36 086	25 620	22 087	21 700	37 683	35 227	23 499	76 403
Families	607	1 131	1 218	963	199	108	850	101	31
Median income (dollars)	21 677	39 048	27 824	25 308	14 732	43 750	34 514	21 797	75 317
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 134	1 451	1 615	1 534	190	120	1 103	109	31
Median income (dollars)	10 909	24 037	13 181	12 680	15 183	31 250	20 802	12 961	60 196
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.7	58.3	53.5	41.7	43.7	73.3	57.4	57.8	74.2
Median income (dollars)	25 433	28 472	18 176	18 564	18 309	41 593	25 768	20 417	60 797
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 149	1 660	1 713	1 806	204	128	887	193	36
Median income (dollars)	8 646	12 130	10 179	9 974	8 828	4 050	12 699	9 712	7 857
Percent year-round full-time workers	31.2	41.3	42.7	40.6	47.5	22.7	55.4	45.1	33.3
Median income (dollars)	18 625	20 038	17 451	16 560	12 292	12 386	17 025	15 917	46 250
Per capita income (dollars)	10 303	14 141	10 062	9 852	6 293	10 438	13 061	8 938	16 886
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>									
Households	1 581	1 613	1 916	1 924	211	131	1 140	144	31
With earnings	1 325	1 293	1 728	1 682	195	118	1 101	144	31
Mean earnings (dollars)	19 968	36 275	24 358	21 580	20 219	40 171	32 800	20 881	62 368
With Social Security income	130	362	319	302	—	—	72	10	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 024	9 999	8 175	7 647	7 785	—	11 279	4 367	—
With public assistance income	89	54	145	107	51	—	21	16	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 619	5 360	2 841	2 465	2 251	—	1 641	2 695	—
With retirement income	76	226	169	188	—	—	79	6	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	15 686	9 881	6 113	7 094	6 818	—	9 699	16 000	—
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>									
Families (dollars)	27 966	41 596	29 774	25 798	19 145	38 829	39 319	24 886	54 726
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 071	40 799	26 833	22 101	17 420	39 794	40 129	15 501	54 726
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 235	42 324	34 012	29 725	24 427	35 450	38 024	34 845	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 464	43 901	33 867	30 083	25 832	48 980	42 464	36 276	71 674
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 760	45 109	34 013	28 870	26 844	48 502	44 543	23 319	71 674
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 422	42 965	33 718	30 874	24 427	54 400	39 559	45 395	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 907	28 455	20 754	15 437	11 285	17 248	20 577	13 547	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 139	24 124	16 857	13 694	11 285	2 788	21 217	11 000	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 005	37 853	36 404	25 498	—	35 046	17 750	18 800	—
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>									
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>									
Families	607	1 131	1 218	963	199	108	850	101	31
Householder worked in 1989	473	953	1 066	846	157	101	791	105	31
With related children under 18 years	346	554	753	496	164	84	534	52	31
With related children under 5 years	213	264	343	260	102	47	277	13	15
Married-couple families	388	958	794	689	117	74	724	46	23
Householder worked in 1989	291	794	683	585	81	74	665	46	23
With related children under 18 years	187	428	423	272	82	68	433	19	23
With related children under 5 years	148	264	238	141	44	38	254	13	15
Female householder, no husband present	150	149	316	237	59	29	103	49	—
Householder worked in 1989	113	139	291	224	53	22	103	39	—
With related children under 18 years	119	102	259	202	59	16	84	33	—
With related children under 5 years	60	—	78	110	35	9	12	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 407	596	1 002	1 538	58	73	426	118	6
Nonfamily householder	974	482	698	961	12	23	290	43	—
65 years and over	81	168	99	80	—	—	10	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 043	4 005	4 759	4 193	719	472	3 037	404	129
Persons under 18 years	567	1 049	1 381	838	308	179	942	102	62
Related children under 18 years	559	1 049	1 368	829	308	179	942	102	62
Related children 5 to 17 years	336	719	964	552	193	95	638	73	47
Persons 65 years and over	133	529	319	272	22	—	122	10	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	251	96	82	—	—	66	—	—
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>									
Families	198	24	157	176	86	22	57	29	8
Percent below poverty level	32.6	2.1	12.9	18.3	43.2	20.4	6.7	28.7	25.8
Householder worked in 1989	102	10	131	142	59	15	57	29	8
With related children under 18 years	178	14	122	124	86	22	41	29	8
With related children under 5 years	132	—	86	84	69	15	24	—	—
Married-couple families	99	10	62	63	30	6	47	6	—
Householder worked in 1989	40	10	45	42	9	6	47	6	—
With related children under 18 years	79	—	27	27	24	6	20	—	—
With related children under 5 years	79	—	27	27	24	6	20	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	73	10	86	98	38	16	10	23	—
Householder worked in 1989	36	—	86	85	32	9	10	23	—
With related children under 18 years	73	10	86	87	38	16	10	23	—
With related children under 5 years	53	—	59	57	27	9	4	—	—
Unrelated individuals	684	67	260	579	6	27	166	65	—
Nonfamily householder	395	47	131	295	—	12	24	8	—
65 years and over	—	21	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Persons	1 268	165	745	1 119	283	93	359	162	26
Percent below poverty level	41.7	4.1	15.7	26.7	39.4	19.7	11.8	40.1	20.2
Persons under 18 years	299	54	263	249	146	37	87	54	18
Related children under 18 years	291	54	254	240	146	37	87	54	18
Related children 5 to 17 years	141	54	156	123	73	6	45	54	18
Persons 65 years and over	—	25	—	19	—	—	15	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	25	—	8	—	—	4	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	724	69	320	394	127	62	101	74	26
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 478	262	1 134	1 318	337	100	394	162	26
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 791	824	2 113	1 899	446	184	774	217	26



Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Boone County—Con.							
	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	772	57	6	747	714	23	1 084	1 133
Less than \$5,000	66	9	—	26	71	—	52	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999	44	—	—	51	12	—	51	57
\$10,000 to \$14,999	68	10	—	99	62	—	86	60
\$15,000 to \$24,999	201	6	6	230	143	15	217	215
\$25,000 to \$34,999	73	13	—	140	258	—	194	234
\$35,000 to \$49,999	127	—	—	77	104	8	234	239
\$50,000 to \$74,999	138	10	—	111	48	—	204	249
\$75,000 to \$99,999	26	—	—	7	9	—	38	33
\$100,000 or more	29	9	—	6	7	—	8	39
Median (dollars)	27 647	28 173	21 250	22 253	26 742	24 417	31 494	34 536
Mean (dollars)	35 816	39 392	21 875	29 269	28 387	29 209	34 358	46 310
Families	538	57	6	464	547	16	777	858
Median income (dollars)	35 769	28 173	21 250	30 217	28 786	31 250	36 321	38 427
Males 15 years and over, with income	699	48	6	615	691	23	973	1 005
Median income (dollars)	19 490	9 457	13 750	19 898	14 911	23 750	21 109	24 158
Percent year-round full-time workers	63.9	60.4	—	60.3	59.9	30.4	62.6	68.0
Median income (dollars)	27 708	28 625	—	22 022	18 731	23 750	26 775	27 436
Females 15 years and over, with income	682	59	8	690	655	16	978	1 033
Median income (dollars)	11 522	5 313	8 750	11 656	9 851	17 778	12 500	13 102
Percent year-round full-time workers	43.7	50.8	—	47.5	42.6	100.0	43.6	50.5
Median income (dollars)	21 000	20 750	—	18 548	17 578	17 778	19 603	19 146
Per capita income (dollars)	12 743	16 390	10 671	12 070	9 987	17 331	13 153	18 335
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	772	57	6	747	714	23	1 084	1 133
With earnings	715	48	—	708	656	23	1 008	1 042
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 319	44 104	400	28 153	27 598	27 335	32 019	41 663
With Social Security income	82	13	6	90	91	8	147	174
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 209	180	13 618	6 927	7 322	5 388	9 102	8 715
With public assistance income	56	9	—	22	35	—	16	23
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 761	2 784	—	2 287	3 783	—	3 466	1 902
With retirement income	54	—	6	70	48	—	97	155
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 764	—	1 211	4 747	4 958	—	17 488	11 257
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	41 391	39 392	21 875	36 788	30 736	31 269	37 926	51 783
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 003	17 621	—	38 403	29 758	—	34 582	53 401
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 347	60 413	21 875	33 969	32 293	31 269	42 909	50 243
Married-couple families (dollars)	49 690	46 256	21 875	40 720	34 752	31 269	42 030	54 747
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 402	24 649	—	42 677	36 355	—	40 663	58 115
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 254	60 413	21 875	37 340	32 683	31 269	43 614	51 823
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 421	2 784	—	18 694	16 843	—	15 104	16 459
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 591	2 784	—	18 920	12 524	—	14 891	16 106
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 032	—	—	18 348	33 192	—	20 000	17 566
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>								
Families	538	57	6	464	547	16	777	853
Householder worked in 1989	481	48	6	426	488	8	734	792
With related children under 18 years	390	28	—	304	347	—	481	427
With related children under 5 years	190	13	—	108	170	—	188	195
Married-couple families	408	48	6	379	433	16	643	779
Householder worked in 1989	375	48	6	355	381	8	605	732
With related children under 18 years	270	19	—	240	255	—	357	373
With related children under 5 years	129	13	—	86	128	—	146	168
Female householder, no husband present	101	9	—	76	67	—	96	62
Householder worked in 1989	77	—	—	62	60	—	91	48
With related children under 18 years	96	9	—	55	53	—	96	47
With related children under 5 years	54	—	—	13	12	—	42	27
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	399	—	—	360	271	7	458	342
Nonfamily householder	234	—	—	283	167	7	307	280
65 years and over	21	—	—	8	20	—	25	54
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 141	128	14	1 814	2 053	39	2 842	2 883
Persons under 18 years	687	28	—	529	655	—	846	745
Related children under 18 years	687	28	—	529	639	—	841	739
Related children 5 to 17 years	449	12	—	401	438	—	583	508
Persons 65 years and over	78	—	8	107	87	8	161	194
Persons 75 years and over	22	—	—	26	35	—	49	44
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	60	9	—	15	62	—	38	20
Percent below poverty level	11.2	15.8	—	3.2	11.3	—	4.9	2.3
Householder worked in 1989	45	—	—	7	55	—	27	13
With related children under 18 years	53	9	—	7	62	—	33	13
With related children under 5 years	32	—	—	—	28	—	21	7
Married-couple families	13	—	—	—	10	—	11	13
Householder worked in 1989	13	—	—	—	10	—	5	13
With related children under 18 years	6	—	—	—	10	—	6	6
With related children under 5 years	6	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	40	9	—	15	32	—	27	7
Householder worked in 1989	25	—	—	7	25	—	22	—
With related children under 18 years	40	9	—	7	32	—	27	7
With related children under 5 years	19	—	—	—	7	—	21	7
Unrelated individuals	173	—	—	44	71	—	126	41
Nonfamily householder	79	—	—	44	27	—	58	14
65 years and over	—	—	—	8	20	—	6	—
Persons	361	14	—	76	237	—	221	98
Percent below poverty level	16.9	10.9	—	4.2	11.5	—	7.8	3.4
Persons under 18 years	112	5	—	6	96	—	49	31
Related children under 18 years	112	5	—	6	96	—	44	25
Related children 5 to 17 years	73	5	—	6	59	—	26	12
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	16	20	—	6	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	20	—	6	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	175	14	—	11	161	—	100	42
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	459	14	—	124	322	—	375	121
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	704	54	—	584	657	—	699	439



Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Boone County—Con.							
	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.03	Tract 18.04	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	1 536	1 137	893	1 396	380	1 157	2 165	1 619
Less than \$5,000	69	40	18	60	4	41	74	99
\$5,000 to \$9,999	151	58	49	97	11	95	157	156
\$10,000 to \$14,999	115	52	43	101	31	121	217	141
\$15,000 to \$24,999	287	169	163	291	78	199	434	429
\$25,000 to \$34,999	304	194	208	242	48	270	524	282
\$35,000 to \$49,999	308	266	257	336	89	216	450	342
\$50,000 to \$74,999	243	220	122	180	69	165	246	129
\$75,000 to \$99,999	24	58	24	59	39	36	39	32
\$100,000 or more	35	80	9	30	11	14	24	9
Median (dollars)	31 094	36 875	33 341	30 174	36 184	30 122	29 100	24 711
Mean (dollars)	36 827	45 197	35 372	34 857	43 460	33 975	31 383	28 294
Families	1 134	948	660	1 038	328	965	1 689	1 175
Median income (dollars)	35 119	41 731	35 733	33 883	36 447	32 335	31 319	31 046
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 427	1 141	762	1 304	404	1 227	2 122	1 331
Median income (dollars)	20 211	22 969	21 307	18 306	22 167	17 192	19 380	20 210
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.6	58.2	66.7	62.3	65.6	57.1	59.7	62.7
Mean income (dollars)	25 095	31 563	25 638	24 619	27 639	24 111	23 280	23 093
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 439	1 025	869	1 258	329	1 076	1 988	1 512
Median income (dollars)	11 641	12 135	15 741	13 136	13 292	11 224	10 718	8 779
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.6	50.3	52.6	54.4	36.8	42.3	46.9	34.7
Mean income (dollars)	18 409	17 574	22 066	16 748	18 843	17 971	16 612	16 808
Per capita income (dollars)	14 403	16 509	12 702	12 890	15 560	11 780	11 544	11 244
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	1 536	1 137	893	1 396	380	1 157	2 165	1 619
With earnings	1 273	1 071	866	1 261	357	1 025	1 856	1 253
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 845	41 671	34 135	34 467	40 292	33 820	31 037	28 926
With Social Security income	398	185	58	228	89	270	531	460
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 294	7 853	5 352	6 677	8 083	8 304	7 969	7 295
With public assistance income	55	46	48	55	11	42	77	94
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 192	4 248	2 184	3 943	2 863	3 341	2 875	5 443
With retirement income	219	163	26	167	49	138	314	175
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 833	12 024	8 243	8 644	8 741	6 523	5 610	7 143
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	43 899	49 013	37 017	38 189	45 614	37 325	34 414	33 065
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 999	48 709	36 954	37 931	47 764	38 064	35 338	33 438
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 923	49 375	37 133	38 466	43 733	36 465	33 480	32 574
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 302	55 160	40 093	40 567	46 601	37 643	36 633	35 998
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	56 918	57 557	42 053	41 109	51 329	37 691	39 281	37 805
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 964	52 617	36 912	40 024	42 907	37 591	34 198	33 912
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 347	19 883	25 381	19 499	25 355	19 627	16 984	16 087
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 765	18 125	21 418	18 285	25 355	21 982	11 323	13 385
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 231	24 542	38 508	21 799	—	1 726	25 562	21 646
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>								
Families	1 134	948	660	1 038	328	965	1 689	1 175
Householder worked in 1989	968	853	621	884	298	838	1 423	978
With related children under 18 years	567	533	434	554	153	530	860	693
With related children under 5 years	221	173	199	222	25	207	330	230
Married-couple families	1 015	781	522	912	301	884	1 480	967
Householder worked in 1989	854	700	483	788	271	765	1 254	801
With related children under 18 years	480	409	328	473	132	473	737	529
With related children under 5 years	193	152	157	201	25	192	282	191
Female householder, no husband present	99	135	138	110	21	43	166	162
Householder worked in 1989	97	127	138	80	21	38	129	131
With related children under 18 years	72	98	106	72	21	38	103	124
With related children under 5 years	18	15	42	19	—	10	35	30
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	486	281	348	492	74	260	629	560
Nonfamily householder	402	189	233	358	52	192	476	444
65 years and over	186	51	9	61	10	75	186	248
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 905	3 098	2 451	3 725	1 061	3 336	5 890	4 015
Persons under 18 years	1 035	865	798	1 061	288	968	1 628	1 123
Related children under 18 years	1 035	865	798	1 054	288	961	1 622	1 116
Related children 5 to 17 years	751	651	493	732	259	677	1 176	823
Persons 65 years and over	478	218	52	235	101	306	581	576
Persons 75 years and over	188	82	40	87	40	91	292	245
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	35	44	42	53	6	49	124	70
Percent below poverty level	3.1	4.6	6.4	5.1	1.8	5.1	7.3	6.0
Householder worked in 1989	27	32	18	35	6	31	72	56
With related children under 18 years	24	38	28	38	6	32	90	65
With related children under 5 years	16	13	13	15	—	14	64	12
Married-couple families	17	21	24	35	—	39	62	13
Householder worked in 1989	9	15	—	35	—	26	36	13
With related children under 18 years	6	15	10	26	—	27	37	8
With related children under 5 years	2	7	—	9	—	14	37	—
Female householder, no husband present	16	17	18	18	6	10	62	57
Householder worked in 1989	16	17	18	—	6	5	36	43
With related children under 18 years	16	17	18	12	6	5	51	57
With related children under 5 years	12	—	13	6	—	—	27	12
Unrelated individuals	106	96	84	88	4	69	106	152
Nonfamily householder	80	50	19	63	4	45	64	98
65 years and over	49	28	—	19	4	22	40	83
Persons	211	238	207	290	25	249	549	362
Percent below poverty level	5.4	7.7	8.4	7.8	2.4	7.5	9.3	9.0
Persons under 18 years	53	79	49	116	15	70	217	114
Related children under 18 years	53	79	49	109	15	63	213	107
Related children 5 to 17 years	29	59	32	88	15	41	142	91
Persons 65 years and over	63	39	9	25	4	22	53	93
Persons 75 years and over	50	30	9	14	4	16	37	50
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	79	94	57	108	—	45	226	115
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	393	314	292	420	112	378	772	489
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	875	604	568	1 094	192	968	1 690	1 265

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbio, MO MSA	Boone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boone County				
		Total	Columbio city	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.01
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	100 178	100 178	58 892	5 929	2 287	5 800	3 744	3 051
Native	98 727	98 727	57 681	5 804	2 178	5 790	3 676	3 025
Foreign born	1 451	1 451	1 211	125	109	10	68	26
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	179	179	159	—	12	9	17	—
Persons 5 years and over	93 524	93 524	55 658	5 449	2 173	5 321	3 552	2 719
Speak a language other than English	3 261	3 261	2 479	199	144	159	136	65
Do not speak English "very well"	683	683	556	35	31	9	48	23
In linguistically isolated households	251	251	224	—	12	9	31	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	37 297	37 297	26 213	1 746	1 030	1 617	1 226	857
Preprimary school	1 854	1 854	943	185	58	155	13	71
Public school	1 015	1 015	433	59	—	104	7	57
Elementary or high school	13 210	13 210	5 926	997	121	1 039	456	466
Public school	12 526	12 526	5 578	973	114	979	446	441
College	22 233	22 233	19 344	564	851	423	757	320
Public college	20 083	20 083	17 619	463	815	382	671	268
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	56 152	56 152	30 284	3 948	1 095	3 409	2 195	1 785
Less than 9th grade	3 119	3 119	1 283	70	12	165	146	69
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4 809	4 809	1 932	130	57	516	198	184
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	14 326	14 326	5 895	508	201	1 244	775	445
Some college, no degree	10 102	10 102	5 622	778	150	684	352	388
Associate degree	3 143	3 143	1 469	214	65	151	134	170
Bachelor's degree	11 661	11 661	7 492	1 200	321	369	362	361
Graduate or professional degree	8 992	8 992	6 591	1 048	289	280	228	168
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.9	85.9	89.4	94.9	93.7	80.0	84.3	85.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	36.8	36.8	46.5	56.9	55.7	19.0	26.9	29.6
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	811	811	571	1 156	327	1 276	696	1 286
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	93 524	93 524	55 658	5 449	2 173	5 321	3 552	2 719
Same house	34 757	34 757	15 285	2 284	296	2 269	970	1 224
Different house in United States	58 031	58 031	39 773	3 104	1 834	3 022	2 542	1 466
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA	13 998	13 998	10 428	1 290	354	982	864	341
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA	10 251	10 251	3 144	382	220	782	324	423
Different MSA/PMSEA	19 680	19 680	16 461	955	732	535	639	354
Nat in on MSA/PMSEA	14 102	14 102	9 740	477	528	723	715	348
Abroad	736	736	600	61	43	30	40	29
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	51 749	51 749	29 718	3 121	1 372	3 250	2 231	1 608
Car, truck, or van	45 761	45 761	25 124	3 010	1 190	3 077	2 031	1 538
Drove alone	38 740	38 740	21 758	2 640	1 077	2 465	1 720	1 302
Carpooled	7 021	7 021	3 366	370	113	612	311	236
Public transportation	398	398	379	15	52	18	96	—
Other means	3 857	3 857	3 416	49	117	44	78	29
Walked or home	1 733	1 733	799	47	13	111	26	41
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.9	16.9	14.1	15.8	14.6	15.6	14.9	17.9
Worked in MSA/PMSEA of residence	47 461	47 461	27 486	2 904	1 268	3 059	2 055	1 486
Central city	40 080	40 080	25 238	2 617	1 120	2 810	1 867	1 280
Outside central city	7 381	7 381	2 248	287	148	249	188	206
Worked outside MSA/PMSEA of residence	4 288	4 288	2 232	217	104	191	176	122
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	80 380	80 380	49 820	4 447	2 020	4 313	3 171	2 160
In labor force	55 260	55 260	31 872	3 210	1 423	3 377	2 353	1 741
Employed	52 794	52 794	30 369	3 137	1 379	3 275	2 244	1 654
Unemployed	2 331	2 331	1 397	73	44	102	87	87
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	4.2	4.4	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.7	5.0
Females 16 years and over	41 896	41 896	26 165	2 374	1 030	2 229	1 674	1 118
Employed	25 763	25 763	15 030	1 434	705	1 602	1 126	816
Unemployed	1 011	1 011	643	48	13	29	45	41
With own children under 6 years	5 583	5 583	2 638	390	96	428	135	276
In labor force	4 094	4 094	1 855	208	67	308	114	212
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 890	5 890	2 636	492	45	400	196	207
In labor force	4 969	4 969	2 136	421	36	331	181	196
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 756	8 756	6 770	280	150	287	191	115
Not enrolled in school	1 001	1 001	483	52	37	75	75	27
Unemployed or not in labor force	248	248	153	10	—	28	19	15
Not high school graduate	540	540	266	31	15	69	36	22
Employed	353	353	149	27	15	41	27	12
Unemployed	84	84	62	—	—	14	9	6
Nat in labor force	103	103	55	4	—	14	—	4
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	65 786	65 786	40 733	3 410	1 685	3 636	2 500	1 862
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	46 631	46 631	26 541	2 631	1 113	2 806	1 881	1 445
50 to 52 weeks	31 402	31 402	15 948	2 077	675	1 988	1 157	1 083
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	71 202	71 202	44 054	3 870	1 891	3 917	2 743	1 994
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 720	1 720	874	45	43	190	53	19
With a mobility limitation	969	969	565	22	25	60	35	7
In labor force	270	270	159	8	12	23	—	—
With a self-care limitation	1 250	1 250	624	31	38	174	28	12
With a work disability	4 626	4 626	2 658	244	132	400	259	124
In labor force	2 370	2 370	1 351	168	87	239	127	47
Prevented from working	1 807	1 807	984	69	32	136	112	49
No work disability	66 576	66 576	41 396	3 626	1 759	3 517	2 484	1 870
In labor force	51 561	51 561	29 705	2 937	1 313	3 079	2 147	1 643
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	8 074	8 074	4 820	577	129	382	280	166
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 376	1 376	752	82	8	106	41	9
With a mobility limitation	1 101	1 101	604	73	8	91	20	9
With a self-care limitation	729	729	394	43	—	57	21	—



Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>										
All persons	3 388	7 036	2 011	2 831	1 263	1 188	5 801	2 273	3 896	3 705
Native	3 247	6 935	1 948	2 780	1 230	1 188	5 676	2 164	3 886	3 637
Foreign born	141	101	63	51	33	—	125	109	10	68
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>										
Linguistically isolated households	47	—	12	11	7	—	—	12	9	17
Persons 5 years and over	3 332	6 996	2 003	2 634	1 201	1 144	5 337	2 159	3 587	3 513
Speak a language other than English	221	267	131	117	80	—	199	144	152	136
Do not speak English "very well"	70	59	12	11	44	—	35	31	9	48
In linguistically isolated households	84	—	12	11	7	—	—	12	9	31
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 231	6 695	1 835	854	478	331	1 741	1 030	1 062	1 219
Preprimary school	25	11	—	51	35	23	185	58	104	13
Public school	21	11	—	14	35	15	59	—	67	7
Elementary or high school	79	62	—	267	43	140	992	121	649	456
Public school	68	56	—	258	43	140	968	114	619	446
College	2 127	6 622	1 835	536	400	168	564	851	309	750
Public college	1 905	6 502	1 829	478	221	151	463	815	290	664
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	1 264	541	255	1 944	725	718	3 874	1 081	2 329	2 156
Less than 9th grade	71	20	—	211	111	67	70	12	79	146
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	56	5	6	160	106	113	105	57	365	198
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	137	64	32	454	216	494	193	860	751	751
Some college, no degree	267	114	71	377	105	143	768	144	446	352
Associate degree	44	11	28	120	27	47	214	65	113	134
Bachelor's degree	389	200	73	323	49	115	1 183	321	258	355
Graduate or professional degree	300	127	45	299	111	18	1 040	289	208	220
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.0	95.4	97.6	80.9	70.1	74.9	95.5	93.6	80.9	84.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	54.5	60.4	46.3	32.0	22.1	18.5	57.4	56.4	20.0	26.7
<b>FERTILITY</b>										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	158	38	12	600	892	1 065	1 153	327	1 154	696
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>										
Persons 5 years and over	3 332	6 996	2 003	2 634	1 201	1 144	5 337	2 159	3 587	3 513
Same house	451	165	67	979	294	367	2 267	282	1 576	955
Different house in United States	2 780	6 715	1 885	1 644	897	777	3 009	1 834	1 981	2 518
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	583	218	117	624	268	334	1 272	354	754	864
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	75	135	34	104	77	32	365	220	293	300
Different MSA/PMSA	1 441	4 452	1 258	542	363	187	928	732	317	639
Not in an MSA/PMSA	681	1 910	476	374	189	224	444	528	617	715
Abroad	101	116	51	11	10	—	61	43	30	40
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>										
Workers 16 years and over	1 516	2 378	728	1 537	612	565	3 023	1 372	2 228	2 200
Car, truck, or van	890	1 185	329	1 418	403	459	2 912	1 190	2 121	2 000
Drive alone	773	1 027	289	1 167	292	370	2 546	1 077	1 800	1 696
Carpooled	117	158	40	251	111	89	366	113	321	304
Public transportation	7	22	—	17	57	6	15	52	18	96
Other means	517	1 045	366	71	133	72	49	117	6	78
Worked at home	102	126	33	31	19	28	47	13	83	26
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	11.0	10.4	9.2	14.2	11.1	12.3	15.9	14.6	14.6	14.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 451	2 172	671	1 453	587	541	2 806	1 268	2 114	2 031
Central city	1 405	2 071	671	1 249	575	527	2 546	1 120	1 975	1 843
Outside central city	46	101	—	204	12	14	260	148	139	188
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	65	206	57	84	25	24	217	104	114	169
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	3 266	6 943	1 997	2 360	1 161	971	4 340	2 006	2 974	3 132
In labor force	1 727	2 789	828	1 673	662	637	3 103	1 423	2 345	2 314
Employed	1 616	2 496	766	1 579	638	565	3 039	1 379	2 253	2 205
Unemployed	111	286	62	94	61	64	64	44	92	87
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	10.3	7.5	5.6	2.7	9.7	2.1	3.1	3.9	3.8
Females 16 years and over	1 417	3 887	989	1 293	632	446	2 315	1 022	1 548	1 658
Employed	711	1 414	439	835	254	269	1 384	705	1 125	1 110
Unemployed	50	143	21	23	—	15	39	13	29	45
With own children under 6 years	55	56	11	152	44	55	380	96	250	135
In labor force	44	26	—	119	18	35	198	67	185	114
With own children 6 to 17 years only	21	—	—	120	19	69	479	45	280	196
In labor force	16	—	—	116	5	55	408	36	234	181
Persons 16 to 19 years	403	3 277	714	63	129	48	273	150	203	191
Not enrolled in school	25	12	4	14	30	36	45	37	34	75
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	6	—	—	12	16	10	—	18	19
Not high school graduate	7	—	—	5	8	30	24	15	28	36
Employed	—	—	—	5	3	14	20	15	10	27
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	14	9
Not in labor force	7	—	—	—	5	11	4	—	4	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 634	6 427	1 818	1 764	803	748	3 312	1 679	2 517	2 469
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 317	2 561	775	1 398	481	560	2 553	1 107	1 984	1 850
50 to 52 weeks	443	240	84	1 044	245	304	2 018	675	1 353	1 134
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 893	6 845	1 955	1 857	902	839	3 763	1 885	2 671	2 712
With a mobility or self-care limitation	97	31	21	87	22	23	45	43	108	53
With a mobility limitation	89	18	21	55	—	15	22	25	42	35
In labor force	7	12	12	11	—	10	8	12	23	—
With a self-care limitation	64	31	9	49	22	8	31	38	102	28
With a work disability	205	134	59	179	108	137	235	132	225	251
In labor force	51	36	12	75	74	56	159	87	117	119
Prevented from working	140	40	16	83	34	68	69	32	83	112
No work disability	2 688	6 711	1 896	1 678	794	702	3 528	1 753	2 446	2 461
In labor force	1 648	2 736	807	1 530	564	564	2 839	1 313	2 169	2 124
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	220	19	42	503	253	121	577	121	295	272
With a mobility or self-care limitation	31	5	6	75	60	35	82	8	76	41
With a mobility limitation	31	5	6	60	40	35	73	8	76	20
With a self-care limitation	23	5	—	38	26	19	43	—	27	21

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boone County				
		Total	Columbia city	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.01
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	52 794	52 794	30 369	3 137	1 379	3 275	2 244	1 654
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	6 489	6 489	3 746	622	140	311	267	256
Professional specialty occupations .....	11 287	11 287	7 722	1 016	451	398	336	209
Technicians and related support occupations .....	2 832	2 832	1 686	111	81	127	112	101
Sales occupations .....	6 239	6 239	4 084	494	175	446	261	165
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	8 903	8 903	5 021	408	224	506	392	296
Private household occupations .....	164	164	80	9	—	9	—	5
Protective service occupations .....	694	694	424	39	12	45	32	11
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	5 901	5 901	3 558	230	180	485	317	171
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	994	994	364	43	5	69	—	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	4 261	4 261	1 493	81	43	412	163	255
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	2 112	2 112	798	11	13	259	138	92
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	1 461	1 461	622	38	24	119	112	43
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	1 457	1 457	771	35	31	89	114	39
INCOME IN 1989								
Households .....	37 823	37 823	22 344	2 225	1 263	2 310	1 730	1 154
Less than \$5,000 .....	2 702	2 702	2 078	52	217	123	123	100
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	3 577	3 577	2 532	56	217	192	255	41
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	3 960	3 960	2 715	110	206	306	281	103
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	7 295	7 295	4 088	299	271	521	401	204
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	6 234	6 234	3 137	264	119	551	330	208
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	6 243	6 243	3 059	391	73	378	259	258
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	5 290	5 290	3 044	674	151	214	72	194
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	1 418	1 418	928	257	—	9	9	38
\$100,000 or more .....	1 104	1 104	763	122	9	16	—	8
Median (dollars) .....	26 988	26 988	24 223	47 002	14 747	25 232	20 116	30 891
Mean (dollars) .....	34 267	34 267	33 428	49 627	21 691	27 537	22 512	33 013
Families .....	23 345	23 345	11 658	1 738	371	1 523	854	859
Median income (dollars) .....	35 747	35 747	38 108	52 523	28 750	29 752	25 833	33 021
Per capita income (dollars) .....	13 348	13 348	13 355	18 734	12 140	10 908	10 343	12 526
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households .....	37 823	37 823	22 344	2 225	1 263	2 310	1 730	1 154
With earnings .....	32 958	32 958	19 102	1 912	1 088	2 095	1 494	1 062
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	32 721	32 721	31 542	46 233	21 163	26 202	21 934	30 704
With Social Security income .....	6 901	6 901	4 046	513	124	398	310	153
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	8 151	8 151	8 457	8 595	7 614	7 818	7 589	9 243
With public assistance income .....	1 435	1 435	887	43	28	105	107	62
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	3 488	3 488	3 425	3 080	3 941	3 400	2 465	2 650
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars) .....	43 256	43 256	46 716	55 279	37 565	32 203	26 300	35 434
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	42 497	42 497	45 125	57 730	28 282	30 926	23 532	31 341
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	47 504	47 504	52 440	59 350	44 365	35 164	29 469	40 347
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	48 897	48 897	53 613	63 036	36 690	36 308	29 006	38 800
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	20 655	20 655	21 900	22 108	23 463	21 778	17 197	13 101
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	17 247	17 247	17 562	15 258	17 561	17 645	15 029	13 101
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families .....	23 345	23 345	11 658	1 738	371	1 523	854	859
Householder worked in 1989 .....	20 226	20 226	9 883	1 510	311	1 367	734	787
With related children under 18 years .....	12 086	12 086	5 554	852	129	899	396	539
With related children under 5 years .....	5 061	5 061	2 449	311	50	410	185	254
Married-couple families .....	19 422	19 422	9 381	1 517	250	1 155	648	693
Householder worked in 1989 .....	16 800	16 800	7 916	1 326	190	1 021	536	627
With related children under 18 years .....	9 387	9 387	4 096	734	68	628	240	383
With related children under 5 years .....	4 310	4 310	2 067	295	34	324	129	174
Female householder, no husband present .....	3 013	3 013	1 723	149	82	243	169	110
Householder worked in 1989 .....	2 581	2 581	1 457	112	82	228	161	104
With related children under 18 years .....	2 148	2 148	1 177	92	51	191	134	110
With related children under 5 years .....	584	584	306	16	11	40	47	62
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	21 542	21 542	16 323	620	1 307	1 089	1 352	443
Nonfamily householder .....	14 478	14 478	10 686	487	892	787	876	295
65 years and over .....	2 730	2 730	1 775	193	75	119	80	25
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	90 533	90 533	49 560	5 929	2 287	5 728	3 599	3 044
Persons under 18 years .....	21 338	21 338	9 808	1 624	284	1 565	645	938
Related children under 18 years .....	21 215	21 215	9 732	1 618	276	1 536	636	933
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	14 688	14 688	6 557	1 138	162	1 089	444	601
Persons 65 years and over .....	8 069	8 069	4 815	577	129	382	280	166
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families .....	1 554	1 554	911	64	48	136	141	103
Percent below poverty level .....	6.7	6.7	7.8	3.7	12.9	8.9	16.5	12.0
Householder worked in 1989 .....	1 078	1 078	596	37	26	128	112	78
With related children under 18 years .....	1 090	1 090	590	50	34	101	89	98
With related children under 5 years .....	552	552	331	21	25	47	54	77
Married-couple families .....	642	642	360	23	35	53	63	33
Householder worked in 1989 .....	404	404	186	14	13	45	42	14
With related children under 18 years .....	328	328	159	14	21	18	37	28
With related children under 5 years .....	224	224	126	14	21	18	27	16
Female householder, no husband present .....	795	795	466	41	13	74	63	52
Householder worked in 1989 .....	573	573	335	23	13	74	55	46
With related children under 18 years .....	700	700	401	36	13	74	52	52
With related children under 5 years .....	290	290	182	7	4	29	27	43
Unrelated individuals .....	8 122	8 122	6 846	79	630	278	509	125
Nonfamily householder .....	4 105	4 105	3 410	16	348	131	254	58
65 years and over .....	530	530	260	9	—	20	8	6
Persons .....	12 771	12 771	9 486	256	807	656	969	403
Percent below poverty level .....	14.1	14.1	19.1	4.3	35.3	11.5	26.9	13.2
Persons under 18 years .....	2 232	2 232	1 247	88	105	189	214	147
Related children under 18 years .....	2 131	2 131	1 175	82	97	180	205	142
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	1 342	1 342	671	45	20	122	116	63
Persons 65 years and over .....	674	674	328	29	—	20	19	6
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	6 111	6 111	4 936	139	534	294	311	216
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	16 380	16 380	11 790	441	930	963	1 156	538



Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)
<b>OCCUPATION</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 616	2 496	766	1 579	638	565	3 039	1 379	2 253	2 205
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	149	103	61	151	43	64	622	140	218	250
Professional specialty occupations	417	465	115	444	143	78	1 016	451	298	336
Technicians and related support occupations	107	165	44	84	36	18	111	81	90	112
Sales occupations	197	418	117	188	70	51	462	175	342	254
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	306	507	191	241	99	87	400	224	342	392
Private household occupations	—	34	10	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	27	43	13	39	4	5	39	12	45	32
Service occupations, except protective and household	183	543	172	190	133	139	199	180	284	317
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	30	62	6	27	—	9	37	5	69	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	57	13	14	122	9	48	67	43	283	148
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	42	39	11	39	24	51	4	13	144	138
Transportation and material moving occupations	20	34	—	38	45	—	38	24	90	112
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	81	70	12	16	32	15	35	31	48	114
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 290	603	456	1 432	702	604	2 168	1 257	1 643	1 707
Less than \$5,000	297	156	129	73	140	107	43	217	59	123
\$5,000 to \$9,999	221	149	126	183	211	115	56	217	180	255
\$10,000 to \$14,999	242	80	92	211	131	136	100	206	255	281
\$15,000 to \$24,999	210	117	66	343	105	132	293	265	390	386
\$25,000 to \$34,999	100	59	14	279	101	74	251	119	310	330
\$35,000 to \$49,999	102	23	15	218	7	16	391	73	274	251
\$50,000 to \$74,999	73	19	9	97	7	19	664	151	166	72
\$75,000 to \$99,999	30	—	—	15	—	5	257	—	—	9
\$100,000 or more	15	—	5	13	—	—	113	9	—	—
Median (dollars)	12 543	9 802	8 357	22 190	10 000	12 705	47 222	14 658	22 145	19 871
Mean (dollars)	20 204	14 327	13 722	25 529	13 542	16 175	49 896	21 690	26 958	22 422
Families	324	142	67	729	194	224	1 681	365	1 014	838
Median income (dollars)	26 250	17 500	13 194	27 135	16 071	15 278	52 752	29 327	30 375	25 833
Per capita income (dollars)	8 729	3 726	7 827	12 883	7 700	8 254	18 785	12 149	11 208	10 270
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>										
Households	1 290	603	456	1 432	702	604	2 168	1 257	1 643	1 707
With earnings	1 033	574	387	1 094	458	470	1 864	1 082	1 486	1 471
Mean earnings (dollars)	19 751	13 852	10 077	25 276	12 908	16 528	46 288	21 278	25 337	21 849
With Social Security income	245	29	32	371	235	140	500	118	307	302
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 533	6 624	7 280	8 656	6 411	5 368	8 814	7 309	7 964	7 647
With public assistance income	118	—	26	73	59	60	34	28	95	107
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 674	—	836	3 790	4 259	3 017	3 158	3 941	3 132	2 465
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>										
Families (dollars)	37 494	21 516	28 809	31 584	18 624	19 289	55 818	37 823	32 335	26 205
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 691	27 500	9 882	32 391	13 959	20 774	59 117	28 282	30 515	23 532
Married-couple families (dollars)	43 015	28 261	17 522	34 936	20 182	20 992	59 778	44 918	35 395	29 424
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 691	34 257	12 100	39 133	18 608	25 608	64 064	36 690	36 224	29 006
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 041	5 704	63 373	20 351	14 711	16 269	23 350	23 463	22 225	17 197
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 000	—	7 664	18 038	10 327	14 961	16 754	17 561	18 351	15 029
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>										
Families	324	142	67	729	194	224	1 681	365	1 014	838
Householder worked in 1989	283	121	62	552	110	160	1 462	305	910	726
With related children under 18 years	84	46	12	325	81	142	824	129	590	396
With related children under 5 years	45	28	6	132	50	43	298	50	258	185
Married-couple families	231	89	40	562	128	142	1 469	244	748	632
Householder worked in 1989	195	72	40	431	72	84	1 278	184	648	528
With related children under 18 years	66	28	6	209	36	76	715	68	381	240
With related children under 5 years	33	28	6	110	43	30	282	34	196	129
Female householder, no husband present	69	22	19	150	47	74	140	82	195	169
Householder worked in 1989	64	18	14	116	17	68	112	82	180	161
With related children under 18 years	18	—	—	111	33	58	83	51	157	134
With related children under 5 years	12	—	—	22	20	—	16	11	35	47
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 750	753	830	943	646	564	620	1 307	854	1 345
Nonfamily householder	966	461	389	703	508	380	487	892	629	869
65 years and over	130	14	32	196	182	92	193	75	99	80
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 535	1 135	973	2 823	1 101	1 161	5 801	2 273	3 841	3 560
Persons under 18 years	125	92	14	485	122	224	1 596	284	982	645
Related children under 18 years	125	92	14	485	122	213	1 590	276	969	636
Related children 5 to 17 years	69	52	6	288	60	169	1 126	162	692	444
Persons 65 years and over	220	14	42	503	253	121	577	121	295	272
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>										
Families	25	34	20	67	77	41	55	48	99	141
Percent below poverty level	7.7	23.9	29.9	9.2	39.7	18.3	3.3	13.2	9.8	16.8
Householder worked in 1989	13	21	20	20	29	10	37	26	91	112
With related children under 18 years	7	—	6	60	49	28	41	34	64	89
With related children under 5 years	7	—	—	14	41	10	21	25	37	54
Married-couple families	13	14	6	16	49	31	23	35	43	63
Householder worked in 1989	6	5	—	9	21	18	14	13	35	42
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	21	10	14	21	8	37
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	12	12	6	51	28	10	32	13	56	63
Householder worked in 1989	7	8	6	28	6	10	23	13	56	55
With related children under 18 years	7	—	6	51	28	10	27	13	56	52
With related children under 5 years	7	—	—	14	20	—	7	4	29	27
Unrelated individuals	1 098	506	640	189	273	217	79	630	214	509
Nonfamily householder	527	261	262	96	168	123	16	348	104	254
65 years and over	19	5	—	13	84	38	9	—	—	8
Persons	1 146	640	682	382	478	348	242	807	512	969
Percent below poverty level	45.2	56.4	70.1	13.5	43.4	30.0	4.2	35.5	13.3	27.2
Persons under 18 years	6	43	6	103	95	77	83	105	154	214
Related children under 18 years	6	43	6	103	95	66	77	97	145	205
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	21	6	77	40	58	40	20	93	116
Persons 65 years and over	19	5	—	27	102	38	29	—	—	19
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	596	341	468	199	173	167	125	534	198	311
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 320	691	771	533	645	476	427	930	734	1 156

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbio, MO MSA	Boone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boone County			
		Total	Columbio city	Tract 13	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.01
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>							
All persons	8 320	8 320	6 829	436	920	555	484
Native	7 819	7 819	6 331	276	884	517	475
Foreign born	501	501	498	160	36	38	9
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>							
Linguistically isolated households	22	22	22	5	8	9	—
Persons 5 years and over	7 522	7 522	6 198	378	804	470	449
Speak a language other than English	636	636	572	89	78	100	—
Do not speak English "very well"	153	153	143	21	29	40	—
In linguistically isolated households	32	32	32	5	18	9	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	3 388	3 388	2 877	196	382	213	212
Preprimary school	206	206	183	2	66	17	—
Public school	176	176	153	—	66	17	—
Elementary or high school	1 937	1 937	1 512	92	280	108	155
Public school	1 897	1 897	1 483	90	280	92	155
College	1 245	1 245	1 182	102	36	88	57
Public college	1 075	1 075	1 033	102	36	64	52
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>							
Persons 25 years and over	4 141	4 141	3 365	227	363	283	196
Less than 9th grade	408	408	345	6	20	15	23
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	830	830	728	28	113	53	18
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 341	1 341	1 051	61	152	119	77
Some college, no degree	727	727	553	—	41	78	31
Associate degree	108	108	63	7	19	—	5
Bachelor's degree	418	418	356	47	10	—	18
Graduate or professional degree	309	309	269	78	8	18	24
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.1	70.1	68.1	85.0	63.4	76.0	79.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.6	17.6	18.6	55.1	5.0	6.4	21.4
<b>FERTILITY</b>							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 347	1 347	1 328	1 943	2 153	1 026	1 553
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>							
Persons 5 years and over	7 522	7 522	6 198	378	804	470	449
Some house	2 630	2 630	2 155	77	271	49	196
Different house in United States	4 778	4 778	3 929	273	523	421	253
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	2 358	2 358	1 956	147	258	239	173
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	379	379	216	18	94	38	4
Different MSA/PMSA	1 387	1 387	1 222	53	109	58	65
Not in on MSA/PMSA	654	654	535	55	62	86	11
Abroad	114	114	114	28	10	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>							
Workers 16 years and over	3 664	3 664	3 018	198	349	337	230
Car, truck, or van	2 981	2 981	2 345	144	319	293	215
Drove alone	2 263	2 263	1 760	116	259	176	138
Carpooled	718	718	585	28	60	117	77
Public transportation	116	116	116	4	10	23	9
Other means	522	522	515	50	20	21	6
Worked at home	45	45	42	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.5	15.5	14.5	10.1	17.0	19.0	16.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	3 493	3 493	2 888	198	349	303	219
Central city	3 183	3 183	2 665	177	336	284	206
Outside central city	310	310	223	21	13	19	13
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	171	171	130	—	—	34	11
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>							
Persons 16 years and over	5 784	5 784	4 836	289	496	388	290
In labor force	4 081	4 081	3 347	231	410	337	251
Employed	3 750	3 750	3 085	204	349	337	227
Unemployed	310	310	249	27	61	—	16
Percent of civilian labor force	7.6	7.6	7.5	11.7	14.9	—	6.6
Females 16 years and over	3 052	3 052	2 592	146	288	215	155
Employed	1 952	1 952	1 642	100	225	180	127
Unemployed	140	140	113	15	20	—	10
With own children under 6 years	731	731	622	88	104	85	30
In labor force	573	573	483	63	97	76	30
With own children 6 to 17 years only	542	542	399	21	52	17	61
In labor force	464	464	342	21	35	17	56
Persons 16 to 19 years	725	725	649	14	47	39	32
Not enrolled in school	111	111	107	—	20	7	11
Unemployed or not in labor force	64	64	60	—	—	—	11
Not high school graduate	48	48	44	—	—	—	11
Employed	7	7	7	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	9	9	5	—	—	—	5
Not in labor force	32	32	32	—	—	—	6
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 461	4 461	3 711	209	419	340	266
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 280	3 280	2 652	169	360	286	178
50 to 52 weeks	2 053	2 053	1 598	53	272	220	132
<b>DISABILITY</b>							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 224	5 224	4 346	283	472	373	265
With a mobility or self-care limitation	293	293	219	6	50	20	—
With a mobility limitation	80	80	44	—	17	—	—
In labor force	7	7	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	248	248	204	6	43	20	—
With a work disability	268	268	173	7	15	27	—
In labor force	136	136	92	7	8	21	—
Prevented from working	117	117	70	—	7	—	—
No work disability	4 956	4 956	4 173	276	457	346	265
In labor force	3 835	3 835	3 162	224	402	316	231
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	426	426	364	6	24	—	17
With a mobility or self-care limitation	100	100	88	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	69	69	57	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	72	72	67	—	—	—	—



Table 22. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County						
	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	453	591	1 535	594	436	762	555
Native	375	591	1 535	575	276	726	517
Foreign born	78	—	—	19	160	36	38
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	5	8	9
Persons 5 years and over	438	536	1 371	525	378	677	470
Speak a language other than English	77	24	28	63	89	57	100
Do not speak English "very well"	4	5	6	13	21	29	40
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	5	18	9
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	436	195	447	190	196	334	213
Preprimary school	10	15	8	13	2	66	17
Public school	6	11	8	13	—	66	17
Elementary or high school	40	135	358	148	92	232	108
Public school	38	135	358	148	90	232	92
College	386	45	81	29	102	36	88
Public college	379	39	40	22	102	36	64
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	69	312	839	315	227	302	283
Less than 9th grade	—	34	187	14	6	13	15
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	97	225	87	28	89	53
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	124	242	102	61	136	119
Some college, no degree	20	32	137	53	—	36	78
Associate degree	—	—	—	24	7	10	—
Bachelor's degree	30	12	48	29	47	10	—
Graduate or professional degree	19	13	—	6	78	8	18
Percent high school graduate or higher	100.0	58.0	50.9	67.9	85.0	66.2	76.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	71.0	8.0	5.7	11.1	55.1	6.0	6.4
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	282	2 063	1 618	1 465	1 943	2 052	1 026
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	438	536	1 371	525	378	677	470
Same house	10	260	664	207	77	244	49
Different house in United States	408	276	707	318	273	423	421
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	53	228	378	127	147	210	239
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	6	—	27	33	18	65	38
Different MSA/PMSA	314	38	164	117	53	102	58
Not in on MSA/PMSA	35	10	138	41	55	46	86
Abroad	20	—	—	—	28	10	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	201	269	542	251	198	286	337
Car, truck, or van	55	245	357	191	144	256	293
Drove alone	53	188	265	162	116	209	176
Carpooled	2	57	92	29	28	47	117
Public transportation	—	7	43	—	4	10	23
Other means	121	17	142	43	50	20	21
Worked at home	25	—	—	17	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	8.0	10.8	13.5	12.5	10.1	16.9	19.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	201	264	542	238	198	286	303
Central city	199	222	495	238	177	273	284
Outside central city	2	42	47	—	21	13	19
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	—	5	—	13	—	—	34
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	412	393	1 076	403	289	405	388
In labor force	214	292	624	278	231	340	337
Employed	201	269	563	259	204	286	337
Unemployed	13	17	61	19	27	54	—
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	5.9	9.8	6.8	11.7	15.9	—
Females 16 years and over	241	220	611	250	146	234	215
Employed	134	138	308	165	100	192	180
Unemployed	5	6	36	5	15	20	—
With own children under 6 years	11	78	110	53	88	97	85
In labor force	6	61	65	35	63	97	76
With own children 6 to 17 years only	11	32	104	50	21	35	17
In labor force	11	18	82	50	21	25	17
Persons 16 to 19 years	189	12	113	32	14	35	39
Not enrolled in school	—	—	38	9	—	20	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	18	9	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	13	9	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	6	9	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	363	325	674	291	209	335	340
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	139	264	502	212	169	288	286
50 to 52 weeks	35	127	251	154	53	214	220
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	412	364	831	379	283	381	373
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	14	80	20	6	43	20
With a mobility limitation	—	8	7	6	—	10	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	6	73	20	6	43	20
With a work disability	11	25	34	41	7	8	27
In labor force	6	—	7	30	7	8	21
Prevented from working	—	25	27	11	—	—	—
No work disability	401	339	797	338	276	373	346
In labor force	208	271	573	248	224	332	316
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	23	245	24	6	24	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	8	66	14	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	8	45	4	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	8	45	14	—	—	—

**Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Baone County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Boone County			
	Columbia, MO MSA	Total	Columbia city	Tract 13	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.01
<b>OCCUPATION</b>							
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	3 750	3 750	3 085	204	349	337	227
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	231	231	173	24	31	—	36
Professional specialty occupations .....	442	442	345	28	30	23	41
Technicians and related support occupations .....	181	181	145	—	6	40	21
Sales occupations .....	194	194	183	17	10	11	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	678	678	559	26	39	90	19
Private household occupations .....	41	41	41	—	—	9	—
Protective service occupations .....	44	44	39	—	—	13	—
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	1 264	1 264	1 083	88	159	83	65
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	54	54	34	—	—	13	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	184	184	145	—	15	22	5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	135	135	106	—	46	24	—
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	132	132	119	7	8	—	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	170	170	113	14	5	9	23
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Households .....	2 878	2 878	2 353	205	275	188	133
Less than \$5,000 .....	416	416	384	40	26	32	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	466	466	412	57	37	24	27
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	451	451	384	32	53	18	19
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	653	653	509	29	90	43	17
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	463	463	343	47	50	35	21
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	282	282	212	—	19	20	26
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	147	147	109	—	—	16	23
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	16 132	16 132	14 959	10 430	16 629	17 273	25 547
Mean (dollars) .....	19 444	19 444	18 360	13 134	17 784	20 856	27 052
Families .....	1 874	1 874	1 482	150	207	120	109
Median income (dollars) .....	18 136	18 136	17 110	10 288	15 750	19 500	17 212
Per capita income (dollars) .....	7 168	7 168	6 933	5 542	5 540	7 843	7 335
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>							
Households .....	2 878	2 878	2 353	205	275	188	133
With earnings .....	2 528	2 528	2 044	178	254	188	133
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	20 140	20 140	19 048	14 416	17 637	20 543	26 180
With Social Security income .....	347	347	299	6	12	—	11
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	6 970	6 970	6 808	6 960	13 561	—	5 102
With public assistance income .....	392	392	323	27	65	—	5
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	2 777	2 777	2 772	3 031	2 450	—	1 200
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>							
Families (dollars) .....	21 167	21 167	20 151	13 968	16 260	23 773	24 879
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	20 357	20 357	18 495	12 713	14 048	16 976	26 006
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	29 403	29 403	28 384	19 591	17 804	37 393	33 194
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	30 351	30 351	27 861	17 916	19 840	27 856	39 080
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	14 504	14 504	14 556	8 168	17 106	11 449	14 993
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	12 545	12 545	12 439	8 168	13 754	11 449	14 504
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>							
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>							
Families .....	1 874	1 874	1 482	150	207	120	109
Householder worked in 1989 .....	1 551	1 551	1 222	115	152	120	96
With related children under 18 years .....	1 439	1 439	1 115	137	176	95	98
With related children under 5 years .....	719	719	591	103	78	75	36
Married-couple families .....	876	876	642	72	37	57	59
Householder worked in 1989 .....	734	734	533	58	8	57	51
With related children under 18 years .....	620	620	437	59	25	32	48
With related children under 5 years .....	296	296	230	59	17	12	16
Female householder, no husband present .....	864	864	723	52	140	63	45
Householder worked in 1989 .....	709	709	598	31	123	63	40
With related children under 18 years .....	719	719	589	52	121	63	45
With related children under 5 years .....	379	379	328	44	50	63	15
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	1 613	1 613	1 364	62	167	153	65
Nonfamily householder .....	1 004	1 004	871	55	68	68	24
65 years and over .....	141	141	132	6	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	7 734	7 734	6 243	436	895	540	484
Persons under 18 years .....	2 735	2 735	2 135	155	419	204	204
Related children under 18 years .....	2 730	2 730	2 130	155	419	175	204
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	1 938	1 938	1 505	97	303	90	169
Persons 65 years and over .....	426	426	364	6	24	—	17
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>							
Families .....	551	551	485	98	73	30	21
Percent below poverty level .....	29.4	29.4	32.7	65.3	35.3	25.0	19.3
Householder worked in 1989 .....	375	375	339	63	48	30	8
With related children under 18 years .....	520	520	454	98	73	30	21
With related children under 5 years .....	347	347	309	72	57	30	13
Married-couple families .....	127	127	110	28	9	—	8
Householder worked in 1989 .....	76	76	66	14	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	120	120	103	28	9	—	8
With related children under 5 years .....	93	93	86	28	9	—	8
Female householder, no husband present .....	339	339	301	44	44	30	13
Householder worked in 1989 .....	240	240	225	23	37	30	8
With related children under 18 years .....	332	332	294	44	44	30	13
With related children under 5 years .....	232	232	212	44	37	30	5
Unrelated individuals .....	606	606	517	33	43	47	7
Nonfamily householder .....	345	345	320	26	17	26	—
65 years and over .....	69	69	60	—	—	—	—
Persons .....	2 557	2 557	2 222	292	276	105	101
Percent below poverty level .....	33.1	33.1	35.6	67.0	30.8	19.4	20.9
Persons under 18 years .....	1 132	1 132	970	128	150	28	48
Related children under 18 years .....	1 127	1 127	965	128	150	28	48
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	722	722	615	82	83	—	36
Persons 65 years and over .....	104	104	87	—	—	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	1 272	1 272	1 072	132	177	68	11
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	3 155	3 155	2 656	298	396	117	174



**Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County						
	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)
<b>OCCUPATION</b>							
<b>Employed persons 16 years and over</b> .....	<b>201</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>337</b>
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	4	6	4	19	24	26	—
Professional specialty occupations .....	21	13	26	6	28	21	23
Technicians and related support occupations .....	20	6	25	20	—	6	40
Sales occupations .....	4	19	38	38	17	10	11
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	69	36	78	59	26	39	90
Private household occupations .....	—	6	10	7	—	—	9
Protective service occupations .....	6	6	8	—	—	—	13
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	77	149	238	79	88	115	83
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	—	—	12	—	—	—	13
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	—	6	45	8	—	15	22
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	—	—	31	10	—	41	24
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	—	22	26	13	7	8	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	—	—	22	—	14	5	9
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>							
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>50</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>188</b>
Less than \$5,000 .....	14	34	118	5	40	19	32
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	7	37	135	42	57	37	24
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	—	33	108	72	32	42	18
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	23	31	148	61	29	78	43
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	3	51	46	16	47	33	35
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	3	33	28	23	—	19	20
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	—	7	—	—	—	—	16
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	16 000	20 139	12 092	14 391	10 430	16 212	17 273
Mean (dollars) .....	13 880	20 132	13 822	17 667	13 134	17 291	20 856
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>31</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>120</b>
Median income (dollars) .....	15 375	20 313	14 715	20 156	10 288	16 350	19 500
Per capita income (dollars) .....	7 094	7 406	5 442	7 079	5 542	5 422	7 843
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>							
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>50</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>188</b>
With earnings .....	38	218	430	200	178	207	188
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	18 229	19 832	13 959	16 851	14 416	17 476	20 543
With Social Security income .....	—	36	167	29	6	12	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	—	2 468	7 426	7 138	6 960	13 561	—
With public assistance income .....	—	21	112	60	27	40	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	—	511	3 234	3 531	3 031	2 159	—
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>							
<b>Families (dollars)</b> .....	<b>12 338</b>	<b>20 908</b>	<b>15 709</b>	<b>18 280</b>	<b>13 968</b>	<b>16 634</b>	<b>23 773</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	8 900	23 526	11 106	17 762	12 713	13 897	16 976
<b>Married-couple families (dollars)</b> .....	<b>15 686</b>	<b>28 867</b>	<b>20 809</b>	<b>24 899</b>	<b>19 591</b>	<b>13 336</b>	<b>37 393</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	11 581	33 345	13 547	22 907	17 916	13 176	27 856
<b>Female householder, no husband present (dollars)</b> .....	<b>857</b>	<b>14 258</b>	<b>13 268</b>	<b>16 296</b>	<b>8 168</b>	<b>18 384</b>	<b>11 449</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	857	11 639	9 990	17 915	8 168	14 645	11 449
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>							
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>							
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>31</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>120</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	15	131	299	124	115	121	120
With related children under 18 years .....	28	104	263	111	137	138	95
With related children under 5 years .....	11	51	131	65	103	60	75
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>24</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>57</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	13	66	96	44	58	—	57
With related children under 18 years .....	21	46	66	36	59	17	32
With related children under 5 years .....	11	25	28	10	59	17	12
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>7</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>63</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	2	65	177	64	31	111	63
With related children under 18 years .....	7	58	178	59	52	102	63
With related children under 5 years .....	—	26	91	39	44	43	63
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>31</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>153</b>
Nonfamily householder .....	19	81	194	79	55	59	68
65 years and over .....	—	15	92	10	6	—	—
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>136</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>1 497</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>540</b>
Persons under 18 years .....	47	205	484	200	155	347	175
Related children under 18 years .....	47	205	484	200	155	347	175
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	32	150	326	131	97	262	90
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	23	245	24	6	24	—
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>							
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>14</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>30</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	45.2	31.0	39.1	22.9	65.3	28.4	25.0
Householder worked in 1989 .....	2	31	124	20	63	30	30
With related children under 18 years .....	14	38	145	32	98	48	30
With related children under 5 years .....	7	17	98	23	72	39	30
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>—</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—	16	26	—	14	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	7	9	26	4	28	9	—
With related children under 5 years .....	7	9	19	4	28	9	—
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	2	15	90	14	23	30	30
With related children under 18 years .....	7	29	107	22	44	30	30
With related children under 5 years .....	—	8	74	13	44	30	30
<b>Unrelated individuals</b> .....	<b>12</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>47</b>
Nonfamily householder .....	—	20	97	16	26	17	26
65 years and over .....	—	8	52	—	—	—	—
<b>Persons</b> .....	<b>60</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>105</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	44.1	38.9	49.4	31.0	67.0	24.8	19.4
Persons under 18 years .....	29	105	368	77	128	89	28
Related children under 18 years .....	29	105	368	77	128	89	28
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	18	80	236	42	82	53	—
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	8	66	—	—	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	55	119	286	32	132	112	68
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	98	248	822	243	298	303	117

**Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



**Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County		Columbia city, Boone County	
		Total	Columbia city	Tract 3	Tract 4
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	3 153	3 153	2 825	404	615
Native	607	607	465	51	56
Foreign born	2 546	2 546	2 360	353	559
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	477	477	453	112	48
Persons 5 years and over	2 880	2 880	2 604	399	574
Speak a language other than English	2 436	2 436	2 229	370	518
Do not speak English "very well"	1 467	1 467	1 392	246	229
In linguistically isolated households	979	979	911	196	90
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 922	1 922	1 740	335	483
Preprimary school	74	74	43	—	18
Public school	51	51	34	—	9
Elementary or high school	372	372	273	17	56
Public school	354	354	255	17	56
College	1 476	1 476	1 424	318	409
Public college	1 355	1 355	1 303	295	409
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	1 795	1 795	1 634	259	342
Less than 9th grade	150	150	145	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	82	82	74	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	68	68	51	11	—
Some college, no degree	120	120	120	14	25
Associate degree	67	67	53	8	—
Bachelor's degree	554	554	523	134	135
Graduate or professional degree	754	754	668	92	182
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.1	87.1	86.6	100.0	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	72.9	72.9	72.9	87.3	92.7
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	769	769	628	150	388
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	2 880	2 880	2 604	399	574
Same house	370	370	277	30	—
Different house in United States	822	822	726	61	126
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	242	242	229	25	11
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	55	55	53	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	383	383	317	19	82
Not in an MSA/PMSA	142	142	127	17	33
Abroad	1 688	1 688	1 601	308	448
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	1 111	1 111	999	161	158
Car, truck, or van	810	810	698	88	34
Drive alone	664	664	575	68	34
Carpooled	146	146	123	20	—
Public transportation	18	18	18	—	—
Other means	264	264	264	73	124
Worked at home	19	19	19	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.0	13.0	12.4	11.9	10.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 057	1 057	957	151	158
Central city	1 024	1 024	939	151	153
Outside central city	33	33	18	—	5
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	54	54	42	10	—
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	2 505	2 505	2 315	388	518
In labor force	1 233	1 233	1 121	167	197
Employed	1 118	1 118	1 006	161	158
Unemployed	115	115	115	6	39
Percent of civilian labor force	9.3	9.3	10.3	3.6	19.8
Females 16 years and over	1 173	1 173	1 056	157	282
Employed	475	475	415	55	71
Unemployed	52	52	52	6	18
With own children under 6 years	277	277	223	—	46
In labor force	115	115	95	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	191	191	158	21	49
In labor force	119	119	101	10	19
Persons 16 to 19 years	149	149	123	6	56
Not enrolled in school	6	6	4	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	4	4	4	—	—
Employed	4	4	4	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 466	1 466	1 346	224	274
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	807	807	731	121	122
50 to 52 weeks	449	449	383	53	50
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 482	2 482	2 296	388	518
With a mobility or self-care limitation	92	92	92	—	9
With a mobility limitation	11	11	11	—	—
In labor force	7	7	7	—	—
With a self-care limitation	85	85	85	—	9
With a work disability	61	61	61	—	18
In labor force	20	20	20	—	—
Prevented from working	23	23	23	—	—
No work disability	2 421	2 421	2 235	388	500
In labor force	1 213	1 213	1 101	167	197
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	23	23	19	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1	1	1	—	—
With a mobility limitation	1	1	1	—	—
With a self-care limitation	1	1	1	—	—

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County		Columbia city, Boone County	
		Total	Columbia city	Tract 3	Tract 4
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 118	1 118	1 006	161	158
Executive, administrative, and monogerial occupations .....	77	77	76	13	6
Professional specialty occupations .....	402	402	335	84	42
Technicians and related support occupations .....	159	159	152	25	58
Sales occupations .....	55	55	49	5	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	68	68	63	10	9
Private household occupations .....	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	151	151	132	24	34
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	9	9	9	—	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	55	55	55	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	101	101	94	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	25	25	25	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	16	16	16	—	—
INCOME IN 1989					
Households .....	1 106	1 106	1 028	202	190
Less than \$5,000 .....	395	395	385	128	88
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	208	208	208	15	56
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	80	80	80	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	175	175	158	25	35
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	95	95	82	19	5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	89	89	65	8	6
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	37	37	28	7	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	22	22	22	—	—
\$100,000 or more .....	5	5	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	8 271	8 271	7 438	5 000—	5 319
Mean (dollars) .....	15 835	15 835	14 152	9 399	8 402
Families .....	598	598	530	22	121
Median income (dollars) .....	12 500	12 500	9 727	5 000—	5 403
Per capita income (dollars) .....	7 824	7 824	7 637	5 809	3 236
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households .....	1 106	1 106	1 028	202	190
With earnings .....	815	815	747	128	142
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	20 000	20 000	17 969	13 834	10 397
With Social Security income .....	6	6	6	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	2 892	2 892	2 892	—	—
With public assistance income .....	51	51	44	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	5 467	5 467	5 611	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars) .....	20 340	20 340	18 211	804	8 654
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	21 354	21 354	18 866	—	5 169
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	21 088	21 088	18 866	1 607	8 654
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	23 033	23 033	20 538	—	5 169
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	12 215	12 215	10 979	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	6 917	6 917	4 418	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families .....	598	598	530	22	121
Householder worked in 1989 .....	397	397	339	6	69
With related children under 18 years .....	398	398	336	11	86
With related children under 5 years .....	210	210	189	—	42
Married-couple families .....	549	549	487	11	121
Householder worked in 1989 .....	375	375	323	6	69
With related children under 18 years .....	356	356	300	—	86
With related children under 5 years .....	205	205	184	—	42
Female householder, no husband present .....	45	45	39	11	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	18	18	12	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	38	38	32	11	—
With related children under 5 years .....	5	5	5	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	840	840	830	311	107
Nonfamily householder .....	508	508	498	180	69
65 years and over .....	6	6	6	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	2 872	2 872	2 544	373	459
Persons under 18 years .....	689	689	541	17	97
Related children under 18 years .....	689	689	541	17	97
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	421	421	325	17	56
Persons 65 years and over .....	23	23	19	—	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families .....	286	286	276	22	104
Percent below poverty level .....	47.8	47.8	52.1	100.0	86.0
Householder worked in 1989 .....	100	100	100	6	52
With related children under 18 years .....	202	202	192	11	86
With related children under 5 years .....	126	126	126	—	42
Married-couple families .....	259	259	249	11	104
Householder worked in 1989 .....	100	100	100	6	52
With related children under 18 years .....	175	175	165	—	86
With related children under 5 years .....	121	121	121	—	42
Female householder, na husband present .....	27	27	27	11	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	27	27	27	11	—
With related children under 5 years .....	5	5	5	—	—
Unrelated individuals .....	561	561	558	224	81
Nonfamily householder .....	345	345	342	127	53
65 years and over .....	6	6	6	—	—
Persons .....	1 384	1 384	1 344	270	397
Percent below poverty level .....	48.2	48.2	52.8	72.4	86.5
Persons under 18 years .....	275	275	258	11	97
Related children under 18 years .....	275	275	258	11	97
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	150	150	133	11	56
Persons 65 years and over .....	6	6	6	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	856	856	819	248	200
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	1 575	1 575	1 522	274	407



**Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County	
		Total	Columbia city
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>			
All persons .....	1 230	1 230	904
Native .....	912	912	638
Foreign born .....	318	318	266
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>			
Linguistically isolated households .....	43	43	43
Persons 5 years and over .....	1 134	1 134	858
Speak a language other than English .....	562	562	480
Do not speak English "very well" .....	167	167	149
In linguistically isolated households .....	96	96	96
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	699	699	588
Preprimary school .....	10	10	5
Public school .....	3	3	—
Elementary or high school .....	258	258	188
Public school .....	246	246	188
College .....	431	431	395
Public college .....	361	361	339
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>			
Persons 25 years and over .....	537	537	368
Less than 9th grade .....	17	17	8
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	44	44	29
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	86	86	55
Some college, no degree .....	130	130	76
Associate degree .....	21	21	—
Bachelor's degree .....	71	71	63
Graduate or professional degree .....	168	168	137
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	88.6	88.6	89.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	44.5	44.5	54.3
<b>FERTILITY</b>			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	839	839	630
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>			
Persons 5 years and over .....	1 134	1 134	858
Same house .....	257	257	171
Different house in United States .....	720	720	544
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	110	110	88
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	37	37	21
Different MSA/PMSA .....	479	479	361
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	94	94	74
Abroad .....	157	157	143
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>			
Workers 16 years and over .....	483	483	341
Car, truck, or van .....	386	386	264
Drove alone .....	334	334	248
Carpooled .....	52	52	16
Public transportation .....	—	—	—
Other means .....	77	77	70
Worked at home .....	20	20	7
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	14.7	14.7	10.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	474	474	341
Central city .....	442	442	327
Outside central city .....	32	32	14
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	9	9	—
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>			
Persons 16 years and over .....	925	925	712
In labor force .....	527	527	378
Employed .....	487	487	350
Unemployed .....	35	35	28
Percent of civilian labor force .....	6.7	6.7	7.4
Females 16 years and over .....	516	516	397
Employed .....	271	271	197
Unemployed .....	28	28	28
With own children under 6 years .....	70	70	37
In labor force .....	46	46	25
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	118	118	80
In labor force .....	62	62	44
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	197	197	166
Not enrolled in school .....	2	2	—
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	—	—	—
Not high school graduate .....	—	—	—
Employed .....	—	—	—
Unemployed .....	—	—	—
Not in labor force .....	—	—	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	658	658	502
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	398	398	288
50 to 52 weeks .....	247	247	172
<b>DISABILITY</b>			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	878	878	671
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	17	17	7
With a mobility limitation .....	7	7	—
In labor force .....	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	17	17	17
With a work disability .....	53	53	53
In labor force .....	—	—	—
Prevented from working .....	31	31	31
No work disability .....	825	825	618
In labor force .....	516	516	372
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	34	34	33
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation .....	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	—	—	—

**Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Baane County		
	Columbia, MO MSA	Total	Columbia city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	487	487	350
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	24	24	23
Professional specialty occupations .....	140	140	97
Technicians and related support occupations .....	25	25	19
Sales occupations .....	40	40	24
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	88	88	75
Private household occupations .....	9	9	9
Protective service occupations .....	4	4	4
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	112	112	70
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	5	5	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	15	15	9
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	13	13	5
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	10	10	10
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	2	2	—
INCOME IN 1989			
Households .....	369	369	283
Less than \$5,000 .....	31	31	25
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	55	55	55
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	59	59	45
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	73	73	48
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	37	37	37
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	59	59	29
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	26	26	21
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	14	14	14
\$100,000 or more .....	15	15	9
Median (dollars) .....	20 037	20 037	19 018
Mean (dollars) .....	29 467	29 467	28 028
Families .....	195	195	133
Median income (dollars) .....	27 109	27 109	26 484
Per capita income (dollars) .....	9 607	9 607	9 915
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households .....	369	369	283
With earnings .....	332	332	246
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	27 370	27 370	25 033
With Social Security income .....	41	41	41
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	7 904	7 904	7 904
With public assistance income .....	—	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	—	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) .....	36 321	36 321	35 456
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	38 362	38 362	35 523
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	42 727	42 727	41 004
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	48 037	48 037	41 340
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	21 388	21 388	24 220
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	21 388	21 388	24 220
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families .....	195	195	133
Householder worked in 1989 .....	165	165	108
With related children under 18 years .....	139	139	103
With related children under 5 years .....	63	63	51
Married-couple families .....	142	142	93
Householder worked in 1989 .....	116	116	72
With related children under 18 years .....	91	91	68
With related children under 5 years .....	46	46	34
Female householder, no husband present .....	41	41	35
Householder worked in 1989 .....	37	37	31
With related children under 18 years .....	41	41	35
With related children under 5 years .....	17	17	17
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	273	273	224
Nonfamily householder .....	174	174	150
65 years and over .....	25	25	25
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	1 078	1 078	752
Persons under 18 years .....	357	357	234
Related children under 18 years .....	350	350	234
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	254	254	188
Persons 65 years and over .....	34	34	33
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families .....	18	18	12
Percent below poverty level .....	9.2	9.2	9.0
Householder worked in 1989 .....	14	14	8
With related children under 18 years .....	18	18	12
With related children under 5 years .....	12	12	12
Married-couple families .....	8	8	8
Householder worked in 1989 .....	8	8	8
With related children under 18 years .....	8	8	8
With related children under 5 years .....	8	8	8
Female householder, no husband present .....	10	10	4
Householder worked in 1989 .....	6	6	—
With related children under 18 years .....	10	10	4
With related children under 5 years .....	4	4	4
Unrelated individuals .....	112	112	89
Nonfamily householder .....	54	54	54
65 years and over .....	—	—	—
Persons .....	159	159	124
Percent below poverty level .....	14.7	14.7	16.5
Persons under 18 years .....	21	21	8
Related children under 18 years .....	14	14	8
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	6	6	—
Persons 65 years and over .....	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	89	89	60
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	256	256	191



**Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County	
		Total	Columbia city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons .....	99 388	99 388	58 344
Native .....	98 095	98 095	57 273
Foreign born .....	1 293	1 293	1 071
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households .....	166	166	146
Persons 5 years and over .....	92 798	92 798	55 141
Speak a language other than English .....	2 959	2 959	2 221
Do not speak English "very well" .....	623	623	502
In linguistically isolated households .....	206	206	179
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	36 848	36 848	25 854
Preprimary school .....	1 849	1 849	938
Public school .....	1 015	1 015	433
Elementary or high school .....	13 010	13 010	5 787
Public school .....	12 338	12 338	5 439
College .....	21 989	21 989	19 129
Public college .....	19 886	19 886	17 437
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over .....	55 813	55 813	30 064
Less than 9th grade .....	3 111	3 111	1 275
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	4 778	4 778	1 909
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	14 286	14 286	5 873
Some college, no degree .....	10 012	10 012	5 576
Associate degree .....	3 122	3 122	1 469
Bachelor's degree .....	11 615	11 615	7 446
Graduate or professional degree .....	8 889	8 889	6 516
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	85.9	85.9	89.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	36.7	36.7	46.4
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	811	811	571
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over .....	92 798	92 798	55 141
Same house .....	34 614	34 614	15 202
Different house in United States .....	57 517	57 517	39 408
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	13 923	13 923	10 369
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	10 229	10 229	3 138
Different MSA/PMSA .....	19 347	19 347	16 230
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	14 018	14 018	9 671
Abroad .....	667	667	531
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over .....	51 483	51 483	29 558
Car, truck, or van .....	45 558	45 558	25 007
Drove alone .....	38 557	38 557	21 641
Carpooled .....	7 001	7 001	3 366
Public transportation .....	398	398	379
Other means .....	3 807	3 807	3 373
Worked at home .....	1 720	1 720	799
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	16.9	16.9	14.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	47 201	47 201	27 326
Central city .....	39 838	39 838	25 083
Outside central city .....	7 363	7 363	2 243
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	4 282	4 282	2 232
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over .....	79 826	79 826	49 419
In labor force .....	54 968	54 968	31 686
Employed .....	52 519	52 519	30 200
Unemployed .....	2 314	2 314	1 380
Percent of civilian labor force .....	4.2	4.2	4.4
Females 16 years and over .....	41 570	41 570	25 932
Employed .....	25 608	25 608	14 935
Unemployed .....	994	994	626
With own children under 6 years .....	5 552	5 552	2 633
In labor force .....	4 073	4 073	1 855
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	5 806	5 806	2 585
In labor force .....	4 932	4 932	2 112
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	8 630	8 630	6 665
Not enrolled in school .....	999	999	483
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	248	248	153
Not high school graduate .....	540	540	266
Employed .....	353	353	149
Unemployed .....	84	84	62
Not in labor force .....	103	103	55
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	65 402	65 402	40 460
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	46 412	46 412	26 405
50 to 52 weeks .....	31 269	31 269	15 863
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	70 690	70 690	43 694
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	1 713	1 713	867
With a mobility limitation .....	962	962	558
In labor force .....	270	270	159
With a self-care limitation .....	1 243	1 243	617
With a work disability .....	4 597	4 597	2 629
In labor force .....	2 370	2 370	1 351
Prevented from working .....	1 792	1 792	969
No work disability .....	66 093	66 093	41 065
In labor force .....	51 275	51 275	29 525
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	8 040	8 040	4 787
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	1 376	1 376	752
With a mobility limitation .....	1 101	1 101	604
With a self-care limitation .....	729	729	394

**Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Baane County	
		Total	Columbia city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over-----	52 519	52 519	30 200
Executive, administrative, and monagenal occupations-----	6 475	6 475	3 732
Professional specialty occupations-----	11 188	11 188	7 666
Technicians and related support accupations-----	2 818	2 818	1 678
Sales occupations-----	6 220	6 220	4 078
Administrative support occupations, including clerical-----	8 841	8 841	4 967
Private household occupations-----	164	164	80
Protective service occupations-----	690	690	420
Service occupations, except protective and household-----	5 868	5 868	3 545
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations-----	989	989	359
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations-----	4 246	4 246	1 484
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors-----	2 104	2 104	798
Transportation and material moving occupations-----	1 461	1 461	622
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers-----	1 455	1 455	771
INCOME IN 1989			
Households-----	37 629	37 629	22 205
Less than \$5,000-----	2 691	2 691	2 073
\$5,000 to \$9,999-----	3 558	3 558	2 513
\$10,000 to \$14,999-----	3 930	3 930	2 692
\$15,000 to \$24,999-----	7 250	7 250	4 061
\$25,000 to \$34,999-----	6 228	6 228	3 131
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	6 203	6 203	3 037
\$50,000 to \$74,999-----	5 276	5 276	3 030
\$75,000 to \$99,999-----	1 404	1 404	914
\$100,000 or more-----	1 089	1 089	754
Medion (dollars)-----	27 007	27 007	24 237
Mean (dollars)-----	34 246	34 246	33 395
Families-----	23 238	23 238	11 588
Medion income (dollars)-----	35 721	35 721	38 101
Per capito income (dollars)-----	13 373	13 373	13 381
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households-----	37 629	37 629	22 205
With earnings-----	32 781	32 781	18 980
Mean earnings (dollars)-----	32 705	32 705	31 519
With Social Security income-----	6 874	6 874	4 019
Mean Social Security income (dollars)-----	8 157	8 157	8 470
With public assistance income-----	1 435	1 435	887
Mean public assistance income (dollars)-----	3 488	3 488	3 425
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)-----	43 246	43 246	46 726
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	42 480	42 480	45 138
Married-couple families (dollars)-----	47 478	47 478	52 468
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	48 849	48 849	53 680
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)-----	20 689	20 689	21 910
With own children under 18 years (dollars)-----	17 273	17 273	17 546
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families-----	23 337	23 342	11 765
Householder worked in 1989-----	20 305	20 302	10 073
With related children under 18 years-----	12 520	12 525	5 925
With related children under 5 years-----	5 325	5 329	2 710
Married-couple families-----	19 122	19 115	9 258
Householder worked in 1989-----	16 624	16 617	7 900
With related children under 18 years-----	9 546	9 539	4 242
With related children under 5 years-----	4 344	4 344	2 143
Female householder, no husband present-----	3 295	3 307	1 947
Householder worked in 1989-----	2 839	2 843	1 670
With related children under 18 years-----	2 412	2 424	1 389
With related children under 5 years-----	795	799	483
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined-----	21 125	21 122	15 978
Nanfamily householder-----	14 135	14 132	10 373
65 years and over-----	2 569	2 569	1 652
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	89 811	89 813	49 178
Persons under 18 years-----	21 183	21 183	9 712
Related children under 18 years-----	21 074	21 074	9 650
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	14 595	14 595	6 495
Persons 65 years and over-----	7 785	7 780	4 621
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families-----	1 681	1 689	1 018
Percent below poverty level-----	7.2	7.3	8.8
Householder worked in 1989-----	1 162	1 162	684
With related children under 18 years-----	1 197	1 205	679
With related children under 5 years-----	653	653	422
Married-couple families-----	659	659	373
Householder worked in 1989-----	418	418	210
With related children under 18 years-----	336	336	165
With related children under 5 years-----	213	213	128
Female householder, no husband present-----	890	898	556
Householder worked in 1989-----	641	641	408
With related children under 18 years-----	789	797	485
With related children under 5 years-----	396	396	276
Unrelated individuals-----	8 103	8 103	6 859
Nanfamily householder-----	4 131	4 131	3 432
65 years and over-----	520	520	260
Persons-----	12 868	12 876	9 595
Percent below poverty level-----	14.3	14.3	19.5
Persons under 18 years-----	2 235	2 235	1 241
Related children under 18 years-----	2 148	2 148	1 183
Related children 5 to 17 years-----	1 353	1 353	679
Persons 65 years and over-----	670	670	328
Ratio of Income In 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level-----	6 239	6 247	5 088
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level-----	16 374	16 391	11 791



**Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boone County						
		Total	Columbia city	Tract 10.02	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.03	Tract 11.04	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>44 695</b>	<b>44 695</b>	<b>27 551</b>	<b>1 772</b>	<b>1 609</b>	<b>2 101</b>	<b>1 503</b>	<b>2 437</b>	<b>1 654</b>	<b>2 438</b>
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990 .....	1 064	1 064	653	33	96	103	125	75	43	118
1985 to 1988 .....	5 150	5 150	3 360	235	452	650	284	340	317	302
1980 to 1984 .....	4 996	4 996	2 647	285	266	534	150	149	127	222
1970 to 1979 .....	12 759	12 759	6 265	935	571	584	661	549	403	717
1960 to 1969 .....	9 754	9 754	6 673	177	156	218	238	1 027	652	795
1950 to 1959 .....	4 799	4 799	3 641	28	57	4	26	255	98	220
1940 to 1949 .....	2 211	2 211	1 741	—	—	—	6	28	14	39
1939 or earlier .....	3 962	3 962	2 571	79	11	8	13	14	—	25
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom .....	939	939	841	—	23	—	6	—	21	40
1 bedroom .....	4 820	4 820	4 004	58	67	118	5	73	461	223
2 bedrooms .....	15 817	15 817	10 321	755	909	701	499	331	847	601
3 bedrooms .....	16 148	16 148	7 995	667	539	700	677	937	280	1 086
4 bedrooms .....	5 589	5 589	3 389	244	60	456	238	893	36	398
5 or more bedrooms .....	1 382	1 382	1 001	48	11	126	78	203	9	90
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	547	547	408	—	59	178	—	—	124	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	647	647	572	—	118	67	—	17	120	18
Vacant condominium housing units .....	79	79	66	—	5	—	—	8	21	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities .....	44 443	44 443	27 488	1 762	1 597	2 101	1 497	2 437	1 654	2 438
Source of water, public system or private company .....	42 975	42 975	27 190	1 745	1 589	2 046	1 451	2 437	1 648	2 379
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	36 012	36 012	27 065	1 530	1 438	2 057	1 199	2 405	1 634	2 025
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	195	195	44	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	77	77	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	47	47	27	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>41 937</b>	<b>41 937</b>	<b>25 841</b>	<b>1 695</b>	<b>1 516</b>	<b>1 987</b>	<b>1 411</b>	<b>2 357</b>	<b>1 541</b>	<b>2 320</b>
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas .....	24 166	24 166	18 475	560	742	981	572	1 828	1 132	1 606
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	2 588	2 588	259	68	38	18	43	22	35	46
Electricity .....	12 753	12 753	6 811	998	736	972	749	496	354	585
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	134	134	42	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels .....	2 267	2 267	225	59	—	16	47	11	11	83
No fuel used .....	29	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None .....	3 113	3 113	2 537	42	69	37	47	46	139	55
1 .....	14 973	14 973	10 338	636	583	518	395	713	896	879
2 .....	17 316	17 316	9 891	792	636	1 065	723	1 158	463	1 099
3 or more .....	6 535	6 535	3 075	225	228	367	246	440	43	287
Vehicles per household .....	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>23 081</b>	<b>23 081</b>	<b>11 311</b>	<b>1 041</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>1 125</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>1 798</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>1 489</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	2 751	2 751	1 484	160	139	269	149	191	46	144
1985 to 1988 .....	6 961	6 961	3 444	473	161	587	336	619	134	357
1980 to 1984 .....	3 908	3 908	1 648	137	108	124	84	216	36	228
1970 to 1979 .....	5 070	5 070	2 174	204	43	119	166	341	12	490
1969 or earlier .....	4 391	4 391	2 561	67	58	26	69	431	39	270
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>18 856</b>	<b>18 856</b>	<b>14 530</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>1 007</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>1 274</b>	<b>831</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	10 749	10 749	8 487	347	614	525	369	247	840	477
1985 to 1988 .....	6 318	6 318	4 816	254	342	319	188	236	371	277
1980 to 1984 .....	1 020	1 020	665	29	46	18	44	35	25	62
1970 to 1979 .....	520	520	399	24	5	—	—	32	31	6
1969 or earlier .....	249	249	163	—	—	—	6	9	7	9
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit .....	1 717	1 717	996	65	46	39	73	5	28	81
Householder 65 years and over .....	6 152	6 152	3 776	230	57	161	101	391	109	378
Owner-occupied housing units .....	4 770	4 770	2 769	149	52	142	101	337	65	252
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	38	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	90	90	50	—	—	—	—	5	—	6
No vehicle available .....	1 122	1 122	790	17	—	15	9	35	10	44
Complete plumbing facilities .....	41 813	41 813	25 797	1 695	1 509	1 987	1 411	2 357	1 541	2 320
1.00 or less persons per room .....	41 045	41 045	25 269	1 676	1 509	1 967	1 379	2 343	1 472	2 300
1.01 or more persons per room .....	768	768	528	19	—	20	32	14	69	20
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	124	124	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	105	105	27	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	19	19	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	42 992	42 992	46 963	40 096	29 233	77 829	54 414	53 818	41 302	39 898
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	19 637	19 637	18 932	27 842	21 978	30 556	24 288	29 699	13 906	23 158
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	7 250	7 250	5 703	248	463	352	157	82	585	138
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 253	1 253	555	74	45	55	25	33	17	54
Renter-occupied housing units .....	5 997	5 997	5 148	174	418	297	132	49	568	84

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boone County—Con.				Columbia city, Boone County					
	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.01	Tract 18.01	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
All housing units.....	2 848	2 120	1 441	1 109	236	1 147	1 732	793	695	2 136
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990.....	74	55	21	43	—	—	—	22	—	15
1985 to 1988.....	129	164	193	244	—	63	15	146	—	8
1980 to 1984.....	165	324	191	335	—	135	7	156	84	46
1970 to 1979.....	1 193	689	660	433	37	125	416	220	17	202
1960 to 1969.....	925	698	298	44	30	64	346	134	103	564
1950 to 1959.....	318	132	58	6	27	183	290	84	149	654
1940 to 1949.....	9	58	13	—	16	199	310	15	71	258
1939 or earlier.....	35	—	7	4	126	378	348	16	271	389
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom.....	18	7	—	—	41	51	396	23	62	44
1 bedroom.....	243	388	38	7	110	289	485	207	295	90
2 bedrooms.....	1 162	941	508	416	63	574	356	499	235	217
3 bedrooms.....	1 174	605	711	544	22	167	275	51	68	1 034
4 bedrooms.....	233	144	176	128	—	55	143	11	5	527
5 or more bedrooms.....	18	35	8	14	—	11	77	2	30	224
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	123	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	36	70	5	—	10	16	57	13	29
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	23	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	2 848	2 120	1 441	1 109	236	1 141	1 724	793	695	2 128
Source of water, public system or private company.....	2 739	1 989	1 409	1 105	236	1 133	1 732	793	695	2 136
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 584	2 052	957	1 060	236	1 133	1 732	793	695	2 136
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	8	—	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	2 622	1 942	1 380	1 043	211	1 058	1 602	793	605	2 111
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas.....	1 832	1 300	732	285	140	896	1 285	328	456	1 967
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	8	27	70	30	7	5	29	14	13	—
Electricity.....	711	596	470	715	50	129	252	447	136	118
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	9	—	15	—	—	11	8	4	—	—
All other fuels.....	62	19	93	13	14	11	21	—	—	26
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None.....	189	119	45	29	97	160	442	21	119	74
1.....	960	898	444	286	77	499	661	425	287	680
2.....	1 148	694	577	599	37	311	286	319	143	944
3 or more.....	325	231	314	129	—	88	213	28	56	413
Vehicles per household.....	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.9
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 489	760	805	500	—	246	248	4	12	1 679
1989 to March 1990.....	191	97	75	111	—	7	42	—	—	116
1985 to 1988.....	469	266	271	212	—	5	27	4	—	352
1980 to 1984.....	278	120	224	119	—	39	15	—	7	265
1970 to 1979.....	289	144	188	58	—	57	43	—	—	409
1969 or earlier.....	262	133	47	—	—	138	121	—	5	537
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 133	1 182	575	543	211	812	1 354	789	593	432
1989 to March 1990.....	636	667	326	334	115	462	831	525	459	252
1985 to 1988.....	386	402	214	170	40	293	374	256	126	150
1980 to 1984.....	61	70	22	25	26	47	80	—	—	17
1970 to 1979.....	50	35	6	5	20	10	60	—	—	13
1969 or earlier.....	—	8	7	9	10	—	9	8	8	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit.....	221	79	84	42	29	83	93	9	36	6
Householder 65 years and over.....	287	210	99	29	20	154	159	8	28	456
Owner-occupied housing units.....	277	168	86	14	—	147	59	—	12	436
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	12	8	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	56	24	12	—	20	49	76	—	8	32
Complete plumbing facilities.....	2 614	1 942	1 380	1 043	211	1 054	1 592	793	605	2 111
1.00 or less persons per room.....	2 512	1 914	1 368	1 038	200	1 042	1 567	755	534	2 081
1.01 or more persons per room.....	102	28	12	5	11	12	25	38	71	30
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	8	—	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	31 544	27 087	40 240	45 101	—	24 130	55 483	50 000	111 333	62 662
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	19 742	19 367	20 954	26 571	10 877	18 385	11 769	12 456	8 943	24 430
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	370	437	193	100	88	254	793	451	409	113
Owner-occupied housing units.....	102	80	56	14	—	40	—	—	—	11
Renter-occupied housing units.....	268	357	137	86	88	214	793	451	409	102



Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County—Con.								
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10.01	Tract 10.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
All housing units	1 817	1 469	886	1 621	592	1 466	2 071	637	2 381
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	13	7	96	103	81	75
1985 to 1988	26	18	—	507	37	438	642	216	313
1980 to 1984	43	46	—	249	108	255	520	73	135
1970 to 1979	106	172	105	297	341	487	584	251	534
1960 to 1969	290	370	208	399	47	133	218	16	1 027
1950 to 1959	599	324	220	101	17	57	4	—	255
1940 to 1949	398	155	167	29	—	—	—	—	28
1939 or earlier	355	384	186	26	35	—	—	—	14
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	27	93	24	—	—	23	—	—	—
1 bedroom	213	435	170	214	39	67	118	—	73
2 bedrooms	892	649	459	843	316	853	701	179	300
3 bedrooms	532	247	220	331	138	460	695	278	937
4 bedrooms	112	45	11	161	85	52	431	140	875
5 or more bedrooms	41	—	2	72	14	11	126	40	196
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	47	—	59	178	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	71	—	118	67	—	17
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	9	—	5	—	—	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 811	1 460	881	1 612	592	1 454	2 071	637	2 381
Source of water, public system or private company	1 811	1 469	886	1 607	587	1 446	2 016	637	2 381
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 811	1 469	878	1 595	544	1 357	2 057	629	2 363
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	—	—	9	—	7	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 680	1 274	812	1 550	561	1 378	1 957	604	2 301
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 563	1 004	752	907	169	659	981	225	1 820
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	17	14	—	—	6	31	18	—	22
Electricity	89	204	55	638	386	688	950	379	448
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	6	45	5	—	—	—	8	—	11
No fuel used	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	268	444	200	64	17	65	37	6	46
1	734	584	384	689	253	513	518	147	678
2	563	173	178	654	247	580	1 043	348	1 144
3 or more	115	73	50	143	44	220	359	103	433
Vehicles per household	1.3	.9	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	857	279	263	622	248	394	1 095	327	1 773
1989 to March 1990	68	26	51	108	14	117	256	102	191
1985 to 1988	235	—	53	119	88	144	579	185	601
1980 to 1984	107	31	15	130	49	65	115	12	209
1970 to 1979	200	77	56	117	62	29	119	28	341
1969 or earlier	247	145	88	148	35	39	26	—	431
Renter-occupied housing units	823	995	549	928	313	984	862	277	528
1989 to March 1990	495	421	297	506	166	605	525	132	216
1985 to 1988	266	327	175	382	116	328	319	120	236
1980 to 1984	28	97	30	31	15	46	18	25	35
1970 to 1979	29	74	33	9	16	5	—	—	32
1969 or earlier	5	76	14	—	—	—	—	—	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	72	126	70	44	9	29	39	—	5
Householder 65 years and over	390	456	136	318	166	46	161	31	391
Owner-occupied housing units	321	187	100	232	85	41	142	31	337
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	5
No vehicle available	126	210	59	29	17	—	15	—	35
Complete plumbing facilities	1 674	1 274	812	1 541	561	1 371	1 957	604	2 301
1.00 or less persons per room	1 649	1 228	775	1 541	561	1 371	1 937	593	2 287
1.01 or more persons per room	25	46	37	—	—	—	20	11	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	—	—	9	—	7	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	6	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 769	17 059	17 451	53 260	47 246	30 373	77 850	61 511	53 459
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 978	12 806	15 368	23 113	27 162	22 152	30 556	27 901	30 534
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	232	491	190	223	90	427	344	26	74
Owner-occupied housing units	54	43	47	37	—	23	47	—	33
Renter-occupied housing units	178	448	143	186	90	404	297	26	41

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County—Con.						Remainder of Boone County		
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 648	1 694	2 060	2 093	232	145	1 180	143	30
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990.....	43	95	38	55	4	6	26	—	—
1985 to 1988.....	317	270	101	156	27	60	198	14	8
1980 to 1984.....	127	148	124	324	37	30	177	11	14
1970 to 1979.....	403	345	818	678	84	43	594	84	—
1960 to 1969.....	652	599	725	690	58	—	130	23	—
1950 to 1959.....	92	198	227	132	22	6	11	—	—
1940 to 1949.....	14	14	9	58	—	—	—	—	—
1939 or earlier.....	—	25	18	—	—	—	44	11	8
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom.....	21	21	8	7	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	461	127	211	388	5	7	19	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	847	390	909	941	74	24	439	56	—
3 bedrooms.....	274	766	744	578	109	69	529	79	5
4 bedrooms.....	36	311	170	144	44	31	159	8	25
5 or more bedrooms.....	9	79	18	35	—	14	34	—	—
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	120	18	—	36	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	21	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 648	1 694	2 060	2 093	232	145	1 170	143	30
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 642	1 647	1 997	1 962	232	145	1 158	143	30
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 628	1 621	1 995	2 041	207	145	986	81	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 535	1 615	1 917	1 915	217	145	1 134	138	30
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas.....	1 132	1 274	1 386	1 281	170	80	391	83	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	35	21	8	19	—	—	62	7	—
Electricity.....	348	305	481	596	47	65	612	48	22
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	9	—	—	—	10	—	—
All other fuels.....	11	15	33	19	—	—	59	—	8
No fuel used.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None.....	139	46	159	119	8	6	25	4	—
1.....	890	548	764	887	98	22	383	70	—
2.....	463	815	799	694	83	67	545	56	22
3 or more.....	43	206	195	215	28	50	181	8	8
Vehicles per household.....	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.3
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	261	1 036	1 041	744	113	69	793	115	30
1989 to March 1990.....	46	92	136	97	9	6	146	22	13
1985 to 1988.....	134	263	321	258	38	38	385	17	8
1980 to 1984.....	36	146	229	120	33	25	88	43	9
1970 to 1979.....	12	287	168	136	33	—	142	19	—
1969 or earlier.....	33	248	187	133	—	—	32	14	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 274	579	876	1 171	104	76	341	23	—
1989 to March 1990.....	840	320	548	667	53	52	181	9	—
1985 to 1988.....	371	209	262	391	51	24	138	14	—
1980 to 1984.....	25	35	40	70	—	—	14	—	—
1970 to 1979.....	31	6	26	35	—	—	8	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	7	9	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit.....	28	28	175	79	36	—	56	17	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	109	314	221	202	10	—	64	11	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	65	193	211	160	10	—	64	11	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	10	35	45	24	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 535	1 615	1 909	1 915	217	145	1 134	138	30
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 466	1 604	1 829	1 887	217	145	1 115	138	30
1.01 or more persons per room.....	69	11	80	28	—	—	19	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	41 748	42 209	31 316	26 997	28 203	47 852	37 859	25 325	77 060
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	13 906	26 100	19 020	19 318	16 063	27 268	28 467	14 535	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	585	70	289	437	75	42	158	36	8
Owner-occupied housing units.....	17	14	70	80	25	14	74	22	8
Renter-occupied housing units.....	568	56	219	357	50	28	84	14	—



**Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Boone County—Con.							
	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02
All housing units.....	866	56	6	744	788	27	1 209	1 100
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	44	—	—	23	36	—	17	46
1985 to 1988.....	68	27	—	32	28	—	166	181
1980 to 1984.....	77	14	—	74	41	8	154	172
1970 to 1979.....	410	15	—	372	375	11	576	416
1960 to 1969.....	222	—	—	196	200	8	240	194
1950 to 1959.....	26	—	6	22	91	—	36	44
1940 to 1949.....	6	—	—	25	—	—	13	19
1939 or earlier.....	13	—	—	—	17	—	7	28
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	6	—	—	19	10	—	—	15
1 bedroom.....	5	—	—	96	32	—	—	50
2 bedrooms.....	320	31	—	211	253	—	33	260
3 bedrooms.....	399	—	6	320	430	27	434	617
4 bedrooms.....	98	18	—	87	63	—	602	121
5 or more bedrooms.....	38	7	—	11	—	—	132	37
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	123	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	860	56	6	744	788	27	1 209	1 094
Source of water, public system or private company.....	814	56	6	732	742	27	1 177	1 056
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	570	42	6	404	589	11	750	581
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	807	56	6	705	705	27	1 163	1 047
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	347	8	—	332	446	19	562	253
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	43	—	—	25	—	8	70	190
Electricity.....	370	48	6	280	230	—	423	438
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	8
All other fuels.....	47	—	—	68	29	—	93	158
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	41	—	—	9	30	—	37	24
1.....	248	35	6	331	196	11	346	257
2.....	375	14	—	284	349	—	494	538
3 or more.....	143	7	—	81	130	16	286	228
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	477	25	6	453	448	16	692	811
1989 to March 1990.....	47	—	—	52	55	—	66	109
1985 to 1988.....	151	18	—	94	148	8	233	254
1980 to 1984.....	72	7	—	82	49	—	191	169
1970 to 1979.....	138	—	—	203	121	8	155	171
1969 or earlier.....	69	—	6	22	75	—	47	108
Renter-occupied housing units.....	330	31	—	252	257	11	471	236
1989 to March 1990.....	237	31	—	157	88	—	273	132
1985 to 1988.....	68	—	—	68	124	11	163	55
1980 to 1984.....	19	—	—	27	21	—	22	21
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	24	—	6	8
1969 or earlier.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	7	20
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	73	—	—	53	46	—	48	25
Householder 65 years and over.....	70	—	—	64	66	8	89	107
Owner-occupied housing units.....	70	—	—	59	66	8	76	99
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	9	—	—	9	11	—	12	5
Complete plumbing facilities.....	807	56	6	705	705	27	1 163	1 047
1.00 or less persons per room.....	786	56	6	696	683	27	1 151	1 028
1.01 or more persons per room.....	21	—	—	9	22	—	12	19
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	49 548	79 264	21 875	34 613	32 076	31 269	42 205	51 639
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	21 256	15 484	—	16 398	22 203	24 500	22 034	26 683
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	131	8	—	68	81	—	118	32
Owner-occupied housing units.....	25	—	—	40	32	—	31	12
Renter-occupied housing units.....	106	8	—	28	49	—	87	20

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Boone County—Can.							
	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.03	Tract 18.04	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20
All housing units .....	1 623	1 189	964	1 443	396	1 311	2 319	1 750
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990 .....	70	13	37	16	—	45	24	14
1985 to 1988 .....	175	142	184	108	38	146	176	91
1980 to 1984 .....	243	177	305	226	70	239	257	98
1970 to 1979 .....	400	436	390	558	168	419	815	455
1960 to 1969 .....	260	224	44	178	48	207	534	373
1950 to 1959 .....	171	36	—	128	19	114	152	302
1940 to 1949 .....	95	38	—	22	—	52	80	120
1939 or earlier .....	209	123	4	207	53	89	281	297
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom .....	—	19	—	7	—	2	15	5
1 bedroom .....	103	53	—	64	6	70	114	171
2 bedrooms .....	612	305	392	353	121	421	735	553
3 bedrooms .....	718	535	475	723	183	546	1 155	804
4 bedrooms .....	156	210	97	272	86	230	259	179
5 or more bedrooms .....	34	67	—	24	—	42	41	38
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	11	—	—	—	5	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 602	1 157	964	1 402	396	1 272	2 285	1 750
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 399	939	960	1 196	254	1 193	2 159	1 744
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	663	176	915	509	10	177	931	1 546
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	22	8	—	43	6	47	21	4
Owner-occupied housing units .....	3	—	—	16	6	24	11	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	7	—	—	6	—	—	3	4
Occupied housing units .....	1 540	1 092	898	1 366	396	1 207	2 172	1 607
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas .....	509	186	205	390	—	198	648	1 114
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	269	280	30	200	135	374	538	98
Electricity .....	425	440	650	540	161	320	659	270
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	24	—	—	8	7	7	7	6
All other fuels .....	313	186	13	228	93	308	320	119
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None .....	95	24	23	35	12	36	90	91
1 .....	372	266	264	347	65	222	568	648
2 .....	636	518	532	772	237	501	927	625
3 or more .....	437	284	79	212	82	448	587	243
Vehicles per household .....	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 210	902	431	1 064	355	1 023	1 719	1 200
1989 to March 1990 .....	89	57	105	100	26	101	169	110
1985 to 1988 .....	364	233	174	341	81	276	473	259
1980 to 1984 .....	216	217	94	202	88	223	314	196
1970 to 1979 .....	299	270	58	274	90	208	401	344
1969 or earlier .....	242	125	—	147	70	215	362	291
Renter-occupied housing units .....	330	190	467	302	41	184	453	407
1989 to March 1990 .....	124	87	282	163	5	81	230	182
1985 to 1988 .....	136	69	146	81	19	88	176	146
1980 to 1984 .....	47	16	25	15	5	12	36	75
1970 to 1979 .....	21	6	5	26	6	—	11	—
1969 or earlier .....	2	12	9	17	6	3	—	4
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit .....	47	30	42	17	5	46	142	74
Householder 65 years and over .....	349	156	29	172	73	213	380	525
Owner-occupied housing units .....	279	144	14	143	67	198	309	394
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	6	6	19	3	4
No telephone in unit .....	3	—	—	9	—	13	6	9
No vehicle available .....	72	18	—	23	12	30	65	66
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 530	1 092	898	1 344	390	1 183	2 158	1 603
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 505	1 075	893	1 331	385	1 165	2 109	1 597
1.01 or more persons per room .....	25	17	5	13	5	18	49	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	10	—	—	22	6	24	14	4
1.00 or less persons per room .....	10	—	—	22	6	22	14	4
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	39 787	48 463	44 661	37 597	45 075	35 844	34 012	30 186
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	19 580	23 682	26 458	20 955	24 235	21 212	19 681	18 239
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	113	92	58	126	12	102	193	211
Owner-occupied housing units .....	48	61	—	68	12	76	106	83
Renter-occupied housing units .....	65	31	58	58	—	26	87	128



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Baane County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Baane County						
		Total	Columbia city	Tract 10.02	Tract 11.01	Tract 11.03	Tract 11.04	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 14
Specified owner-occupied housing units	15 815	15 815	9 253	545	108	949	575	1 766	161	1 297
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	11 252	11 252	6 344	422	74	823	529	1 377	102	1 000
Less than \$300	495	495	277	—	—	6	15	23	12	57
\$300 to \$399	1 045	1 045	589	6	15	10	5	120	11	129
\$400 to \$499	1 675	1 675	810	48	6	31	61	145	—	130
\$500 to \$599	1 709	1 709	756	66	26	79	31	114	19	165
\$600 to \$799	2 998	2 998	1 460	135	20	155	145	229	19	371
\$800 to \$999	1 659	1 659	1 116	104	—	165	100	333	32	107
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 263	1 263	992	45	7	254	115	333	—	41
\$1,500 to \$1,999	279	279	238	18	—	64	52	69	9	—
\$2,000 or more	129	129	106	—	—	59	5	11	—	—
Median (dollars)	637	637	700	765	572	955	851	836	774	608
Not mortgaged	4 563	4 563	2 909	123	34	126	46	389	59	297
Less than \$100	175	175	66	5	—	—	—	—	—	8
\$100 to \$199	2 396	2 396	1 410	30	15	15	12	199	36	171
\$200 to \$299	1 564	1 564	1 103	67	19	53	27	136	23	110
\$300 to \$399	338	338	264	16	—	36	7	54	—	8
\$400 to \$499	53	53	36	5	—	9	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	37	37	30	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	189	189	199	220	208	269	220	198	186	190
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	2 652	2 652	1 504	64	22	59	18	149	30	146
Less than 20 percent	930	930	512	26	3	—	—	30	10	35
20 to 24 percent	390	390	202	7	7	—	6	14	6	19
25 to 29 percent	211	211	105	—	—	6	—	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	161	161	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
35 percent or more	899	899	547	31	12	53	12	96	7	49
Not computed	61	61	43	—	—	—	—	9	—	7
Median	24.7	24.7	25.8	24.3	35.6	50.0+	42.5	43.9	24.2	32.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 858	3 858	2 031	96	41	73	108	311	58	454
Less than 20 percent	2 063	2 063	1 174	44	20	30	24	176	25	198
20 to 24 percent	724	724	280	10	—	—	18	21	—	111
25 to 29 percent	529	529	246	29	12	14	33	36	13	55
30 to 34 percent	293	293	178	5	9	14	26	30	6	49
35 percent or more	249	249	153	8	—	15	7	48	14	41
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.9	18.9	17.1	22.0	25.2	27.3	26.8	17.2	26.5	21.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 742	3 742	1 941	123	—	130	103	366	10	347
Less than 20 percent	2 570	2 570	1 276	51	—	77	42	197	10	240
20 to 24 percent	832	832	455	37	—	38	35	96	—	107
25 to 29 percent	254	254	153	28	—	15	19	38	—	—
30 to 34 percent	59	59	36	7	—	—	—	21	—	—
35 percent or more	27	27	21	—	—	—	7	14	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.6	16.6	15.9	21.4	—	18.8	21.4	18.4	10.0	16.0
\$50,000 or more	5 563	5 563	3 777	262	45	687	346	940	63	350
Less than 20 percent	4 624	4 624	2 993	227	38	503	225	683	57	328
20 to 24 percent	610	610	505	20	7	114	68	162	6	15
25 to 29 percent	251	251	224	8	—	65	27	78	—	7
30 to 34 percent	57	57	40	7	—	5	19	17	—	—
35 percent or more	21	21	15	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.1	13.1	13.4	13.5	10.0	14.9	17.0	15.3	12.5	11.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	18 507	18 507	14 509	649	986	862	601	559	1 274	804
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	216	216	179	—	—	4	—	—	7	—
\$100 to \$199	1 206	1 206	989	6	30	—	—	5	42	22
\$200 to \$299	3 025	3 025	2 297	81	40	33	56	6	99	188
\$300 to \$399	5 606	5 606	4 406	68	235	310	179	123	700	173
\$400 to \$499	4 320	4 320	3 472	237	274	231	194	193	246	151
\$500 to \$599	1 965	1 965	1 466	132	142	87	147	92	72	85
\$600 to \$749	1 168	1 168	931	65	207	130	18	66	63	64
\$750 to \$999	366	366	337	8	36	38	7	59	12	28
\$1,000 or more	109	109	109	—	7	11	—	—	—	82
No cash rent	526	526	323	52	15	18	—	15	33	11
Median (dollars)	383	383	383	469	469	423	435	455	376	409
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	5 886	5 886	5 037	122	314	240	94	55	576	139
Less than 20 percent	103	103	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	203	203	145	—	5	—	—	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent	196	196	145	—	10	—	—	—	11	11
30 to 34 percent	255	255	225	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	4 485	4 485	3 871	106	278	231	75	40	450	128
Not computed	644	644	567	16	15	9	19	15	110	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5 412	5 412	4 312	114	255	210	160	140	394	232
Less than 20 percent	624	624	457	—	21	14	—	—	30	32
20 to 24 percent	862	862	660	10	7	19	19	33	41	61
25 to 29 percent	1 064	1 064	847	31	35	40	42	23	84	39
30 to 34 percent	967	967	781	15	27	52	28	15	96	45
35 percent or more	1 770	1 770	1 478	58	159	85	71	69	143	55
Not computed	125	125	89	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Median	30.5	30.5	30.9	40.2	38.1	33.1	33.4	34.7	32.2	27.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 669	4 669	3 231	262	209	182	236	185	225	256
Less than 20 percent	2 577	2 577	1 759	128	111	98	120	94	140	114
20 to 24 percent	1 173	1 173	869	60	45	27	78	53	52	71
25 to 29 percent	384	384	249	26	23	34	25	8	21	5
30 to 34 percent	218	218	136	21	9	—	6	23	—	17
35 percent or more	171	171	130	5	21	18	7	7	7	38
Not computed	171	171	88	22	—	5	—	—	5	11
Median	19.0	19.0	19.2	19.5	19.6	19.4	19.9	19.9	18.4	20.6
\$35,000 or more	2 540	2 540	1 929	151	208	230	111	179	79	177
Less than 20 percent	2 263	2 263	1 703	131	177	193	111	159	69	138
20 to 24 percent	199	199	189	—	27	33	—	20	10	39
25 to 29 percent	11	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	67	67	32	20	4	4	—	—	—	—
Median	13.3	13.3	13.3	14.2	14.8	13.7	12.7	16.0	11.1	14.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boone County—Con.				Columbia city, Boone County					
	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.01	Tract 18.01	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	873	348	588	450	—	205	215	4	12	1 558
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage.....	606	223	522	436	—	65	141	4	7	997
Less than \$300.....	18	18	24	7	—	10	35	—	—	9
\$300 to \$399.....	83	17	40	8	—	4	9	—	—	58
\$400 to \$499.....	146	71	88	24	—	28	37	—	—	131
\$500 to \$599.....	113	62	76	66	—	—	—	—	—	114
\$600 to \$799.....	155	55	179	215	—	14	35	—	—	254
\$800 to \$999.....	66	—	107	69	—	9	25	4	—	238
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	25	—	8	47	—	—	—	—	7	130
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Median (dollars).....	532	520	627	701	—	470	481	975	1 125	747
Not mortgaged.....	267	125	66	14	—	140	74	—	5	561
Less than \$100.....	37	—	—	—	—	5	13	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	141	64	17	9	—	111	28	—	—	126
\$200 to \$299.....	75	56	37	5	—	19	13	—	5	346
\$300 to \$399.....	14	5	12	—	—	5	20	—	—	63
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Median (dollars).....	180	198	226	189	—	159	193	—	225	243
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000.....	142	77	80	25	—	126	34	—	—	131
Less than 20 percent.....	52	8	7	—	—	58	25	—	—	41
20 to 24 percent.....	8	13	—	—	—	12	9	—	—	17
25 to 29 percent.....	—	17	4	6	—	14	—	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
35 percent or more.....	69	24	63	13	—	42	—	—	—	55
Not computed.....	13	8	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	36.2	29.0	46.5	37.2	—	22.1	11.7	—	—	29.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	330	145	91	96	—	17	29	—	—	275
Less than 20 percent.....	185	68	25	20	—	14	29	—	—	171
20 to 24 percent.....	80	45	5	30	—	3	—	—	—	38
25 to 29 percent.....	55	21	40	29	—	—	—	—	—	26
30 to 34 percent.....	10	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
35 percent or more.....	—	—	16	17	—	—	—	—	—	17
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.6	20.5	26.9	24.7	—	10.0	10.0	—	—	14.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	242	97	190	191	—	56	56	—	7	301
Less than 20 percent.....	159	76	116	98	—	49	29	—	—	216
20 to 24 percent.....	56	15	47	72	—	7	12	—	—	76
25 to 29 percent.....	27	6	27	21	—	—	15	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.6	13.6	18.2	19.8	—	12.1	14.5	—	27.5	16.2
\$50,000 or more.....	159	29	227	138	—	6	96	4	5	851
Less than 20 percent.....	135	29	206	121	—	6	96	—	5	738
20 to 24 percent.....	24	—	21	7	—	—	—	4	—	71
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	34
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.5	10.7	12.9	15.2	—	—	—	—	—	11.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 124	1 174	563	536	211	812	1 354	22.5 789	10.0— 593	11.4 432
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100.....	29	—	—	—	5	6	46	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	13	13	49	4	47	53	313	18	49	16
\$200 to \$299.....	326	243	69	10	72	157	258	104	180	92
\$300 to \$399.....	377	463	226	106	78	308	327	274	160	47
\$400 to \$499.....	212	281	103	210	9	208	168	240	34	143
\$500 to \$599.....	69	88	71	131	—	43	77	114	97	54
\$600 to \$749.....	47	46	20	41	—	6	60	31	60	33
\$750 to \$999.....	6	7	4	17	—	17	81	6	3	29
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	4
No cash rent.....	45	33	21	17	—	14	19	2	10	14
Median (dollars).....	334	378	348	453	283	349	315	399	321	456
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000.....	240	328	129	80	129	199	736	453	393	117
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	5	—	21	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	11	6	44	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	23	—	—	—	—	—	45	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	5	—	7	13	59	—	20	19
35 percent or more.....	217	281	111	71	97	152	474	376	311	75
Not computed.....	—	47	13	9	9	28	93	69	62	23
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	40.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	444	389	145	111	64	368	411	171	175	114
Less than 20 percent.....	84	25	26	4	23	38	46	—	58	23
20 to 24 percent.....	83	71	17	—	20	73	55	29	23	9
25 to 29 percent.....	129	97	28	24	—	101	58	39	14	16
30 to 34 percent.....	55	82	40	34	9	52	85	17	15	15
35 percent or more.....	74	96	34	49	12	102	154	86	55	51
Not computed.....	19	18	—	—	—	—	13	—	10	—
Median.....	26.8	29.6	30.2	34.0	22.2	28.6	32.4	35.1	25.5	33.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	321	289	204	206	9	137	134	119	14	109
Less than 20 percent.....	236	197	107	79	9	78	64	74	—	29
20 to 24 percent.....	36	92	66	78	—	33	14	41	9	61
25 to 29 percent.....	10	—	15	35	—	—	11	—	—	13
30 to 34 percent.....	13	—	4	—	—	18	36	4	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	4	6	—	3	3	—	5	6
Not computed.....	26	—	8	8	—	5	6	—	—	—
Median.....	17.0	17.6	19.3	21.3	10.0	19.0	20.0	18.8	23.9	22.1
\$35,000 or more.....	119	168	85	139	9	108	73	46	11	92
Less than 20 percent.....	108	148	80	124	9	105	58	46	8	76
20 to 24 percent.....	11	14	5	—	—	—	15	—	3	11
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.1	12.6	12.8	14.3	12.5	12.2	13.2	15.4	13.4	13.1



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County—Can.								
	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10.01	Tract 10.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>1 759</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>									
With a mortgage	457	53	106	326	90	52	793	287	1 370
Less than \$300	29	13	30	16	—	—	6	7	23
\$300 to \$399	94	11	40	26	—	8	10	—	120
\$400 to \$499	132	15	7	21	18	—	31	7	145
\$500 to \$599	120	—	29	36	6	17	79	—	114
\$600 to \$799	68	14	—	65	12	20	147	49	229
\$800 to \$999	14	—	—	64	12	—	165	86	333
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	79	29	7	232	101	326
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	6	13	—	64	37	69
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	13	—	—	59	—	11
Median (dollars)	479	408	372	797	975	606	942	975	834
Not mortgaged	365	206	105	161	76	26	126	24	389
Less than \$100	13	7	8	—	5	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	277	135	59	48	25	15	15	7	199
\$200 to \$299	69	59	38	70	30	11	53	10	136
\$300 to \$399	6	5	—	30	11	—	36	7	54
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	13	5	—	9	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Median (dollars)	153	152	143	233	213	193	269	225	198
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$20,000	269	181	128	53	26	15	59	7	149
Less than 20 percent	108	92	28	27	26	3	—	—	30
20 to 24 percent	54	32	26	5	—	—	—	—	14
25 to 29 percent	12	15	22	—	—	—	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	31	14	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	64	28	42	21	—	12	53	7	96
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Median	22.5	19.9	27.3	14.9	13.9	37.5	50.0+	45.0	43.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	280	54	57	91	32	26	73	32	311
Less than 20 percent	199	47	27	45	32	14	30	12	176
20 to 24 percent	45	7	17	11	—	—	—	—	21
25 to 29 percent	19	—	6	—	—	12	14	7	36
30 to 34 percent	12	—	7	23	—	—	14	6	30
35 percent or more	5	—	—	12	—	—	15	7	48
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.9	12.5	20.4	20.2	13.0	19.4	27.3	27.9	17.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	180	22	15	85	11	—	130	41	366
Less than 20 percent	170	22	15	55	5	—	77	5	197
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	16	—	—	38	18	96
25 to 29 percent	4	—	—	8	6	—	15	11	38
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	21
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	14
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.9	11.3	10.0	13.6	25.4	—	18.8	24.3	18.4
\$50,000 or more	93	2	11	258	97	37	657	231	933
Less than 20 percent	89	2	11	224	75	30	478	129	676
20 to 24 percent	4	—	—	28	7	7	109	61	162
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	6	8	—	65	27	78
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	7	—	5	7	17
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	12.5	12.2	15.9	10.0	14.7	19.1	15.4
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>528</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Less than \$100	—	76	6	—	—	—	4	—	—
\$100 to \$199	23	256	15	46	6	30	—	—	5
\$200 to \$299	181	179	199	71	11	40	33	8	6
\$300 to \$399	146	303	193	191	52	235	310	44	123
\$400 to \$499	213	114	85	494	161	265	231	140	170
\$500 to \$599	160	61	19	60	50	142	87	73	92
\$600 to \$749	74	—	15	25	5	207	130	5	66
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	8	—	36	38	7	59
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	—	—
No cash rent	26	6	17	33	28	15	18	—	7
Median (dollars)	417	292	319	450	450	467	423	459	461
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$10,000	183	514	181	203	64	314	240	13	47
Less than 20 percent	—	47	6	5	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	62	—	12	—	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	47	—	6	—	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	18	46	21	6	—	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	152	294	145	138	58	278	231	13	40
Not computed	13	18	9	36	6	15	9	—	7
Median	50.0+	39.1	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	230	261	223	242	65	255	210	77	126
Less than 20 percent	6	44	33	4	—	21	14	—	—
20 to 24 percent	53	29	53	29	7	19	7	7	33
25 to 29 percent	24	39	49	41	16	35	40	15	16
30 to 34 percent	29	108	16	65	15	27	52	28	15
35 percent or more	111	41	72	78	34	159	85	27	62
Not computed	7	—	—	25	—	6	—	—	—
Median	34.9	30.9	27.6	32.7	40.4	38.1	33.1	32.9	34.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	308	202	109	314	113	209	182	134	176
Less than 20 percent	153	144	48	168	64	111	98	67	85
20 to 24 percent	79	47	51	100	18	45	27	51	53
25 to 29 percent	46	5	—	46	13	23	34	9	8
30 to 34 percent	16	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	23
35 percent or more	8	—	2	—	5	21	18	7	7
Not computed	6	6	8	—	13	—	5	—	—
Median	19.9	16.6	20.2	19.6	18.7	19.6	19.4	20.0	20.3
\$35,000 or more	102	18	36	169	71	199	230	53	179
Less than 20 percent	96	18	36	169	56	168	193	53	159
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	—	—	27	33	—	20
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	15	4	4	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.0	10.0	12.8	13.1	11.6	14.5	13.7	12.9	16.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County—Con.						Remainder of Boone County		
	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 10.02 (pt.)	Tract 11.01 (pt.)	Tract 11.03 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	155	950	641	340	97	64	379	30	30
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>									
With a mortgage -----	102	693	431	215	91	64	332	22	30
Less than \$300 -----	12	38	7	18	24	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	11	102	62	17	9	8	6	7	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	58	—	63	13	6	30	6	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	19	84	67	62	9	—	60	9	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	19	316	121	55	32	10	123	—	8
\$800 to \$999 -----	32	72	51	—	4	7	92	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	9	23	25	—	—	33	16	—	22
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	774	634	564	534	448	1 011	753	433	1 080
Not mortgaged -----	53	257	210	125	6	—	47	8	—
Less than \$100 -----	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	30	148	123	64	—	—	5	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	23	93	66	56	6	—	37	8	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	8	14	5	—	—	5	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	190	189	187	198	225	—	225	225	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$20,000 -----	30	78	92	77	35	14	38	7	—
Less than 20 percent -----	10	23	33	8	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	6	6	8	13	—	—	7	7	—
25 to 29 percent -----	7	—	—	17	4	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	23	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	7	19	38	24	31	8	31	—	—
Not computed -----	—	7	13	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	24.2	31.4	24.1	29.0	47.5	37.5	50.0+	22.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	52	329	224	137	12	—	64	15	—
Less than 20 percent -----	19	166	125	68	—	—	12	6	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	67	34	37	7	—	10	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	13	30	55	21	7	—	29	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	6	31	10	11	5	—	5	9	—
35 percent or more -----	14	35	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	27.7	19.8	18.3	20.1	29.3	—	26.7	30.8	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	10	283	223	97	37	21	112	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	10	182	140	76	28	—	46	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	101	56	15	4	10	37	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	27	6	5	11	22	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	16.7	14.6	13.6	15.7	25.2	21.4	—	—
\$50,000 or more -----	63	260	102	29	13	29	165	8	30
Less than 20 percent -----	57	245	78	29	13	12	152	8	25
20 to 24 percent -----	6	15	24	—	—	7	13	—	5
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.5	11.0	11.5	10.7	12.5	21.8	12.2	10.0	17.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 274	573	876	1 163	104	76	336	9	—
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Less than \$100 -----	7	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	42	11	13	13	33	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	99	63	293	232	19	—	70	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	700	128	312	463	12	—	16	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	246	106	124	281	7	33	76	9	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	72	80	37	88	29	31	82	—	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	63	64	29	46	—	12	60	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	12	28	6	7	—	—	8	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	33	11	33	33	4	—	24	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	376	466	318	379	267	513	497	488	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$10,000 -----	576	91	197	328	41	18	58	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	11	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	450	91	174	281	32	9	48	—	—
Not computed -----	110	—	—	47	4	9	10	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	37.7	50.0+	50.0+	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	394	119	384	389	22	12	49	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	30	11	72	25	9	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	41	29	80	71	—	—	10	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	84	28	129	97	6	—	15	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	96	10	36	82	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	143	41	57	96	—	12	24	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	10	18	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	32.2	28.5	26.4	29.6	26.7	39.3	29.8	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	225	194	218	278	34	13	149	—	—
Less than 20 percent -----	140	61	168	186	5	7	64	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	52	62	4	92	24	6	42	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	21	5	10	—	5	—	13	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	17	13	—	—	—	21	—	—
35 percent or more -----	7	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	5	11	23	—	—	—	9	—	—
Median -----	18.4	22.5	16.5	17.9	22.5	19.6	20.7	—	—
\$35,000 or more -----	79	169	77	168	7	33	80	9	—
Less than 20 percent -----	69	130	66	148	7	33	75	9	—
20 to 24 percent -----	10	39	11	14	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	11.1	14.7	10.1	12.6	12.5	13.8	16.4	17.5	—



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Boone County—Con.							
	Tract 11.04 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)	Tract 16.01 (pt.)	Tract 16.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units	264	7	6	347	232	8	491	478
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	242	7	—	307	175	8	431	416
Less than \$300	8	—	—	19	11	—	—	6
\$300 to \$399	5	—	—	27	21	—	31	30
\$400 to \$499	54	—	—	72	48	8	75	61
\$500 to \$599	31	—	—	81	46	—	67	91
\$600 to \$799	96	—	—	55	34	—	147	200
\$800 to \$999	14	—	—	35	15	—	103	13
\$1,000 to \$1,499	14	7	—	18	—	—	8	10
\$1,500 to \$1,999	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
\$2,000 or more	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	646	1 125	—	553	508	425	645	612
Not mortgaged	22	—	6	40	57	—	60	62
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	5	—	6	23	18	—	17	29
\$200 to \$299	17	—	—	17	9	—	31	28
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	5
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	218	—	175	193	100—	—	226	206
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	11	—	—	68	50	—	45	55
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	12	19	—	7	18
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	13	—	—	—	17
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	5	—	—	30	31	—	32	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median	24.6	—	—	33.5	37.7	—	46.3	22.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	76	—	6	125	106	8	79	127
Less than 20 percent	12	—	6	32	60	—	25	50
20 to 24 percent	18	—	—	44	46	8	5	39
25 to 29 percent	26	—	—	25	—	—	33	18
30 to 34 percent	20	—	—	18	—	—	16	13
35 percent or more	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	26.5	—	12.5	23.5	18.9	22.5	26.4	21.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	62	—	—	64	19	—	153	156
Less than 20 percent	37	—	—	58	19	—	88	94
20 to 24 percent	17	—	—	6	—	—	43	58
25 to 29 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.7	—	—	14.3	10.0—	—	18.8	18.6
\$50,000 or more	115	7	—	90	57	—	214	140
Less than 20 percent	96	7	—	83	57	—	193	127
20 to 24 percent	7	—	—	7	—	—	21	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.0	12.5	—	14.2	13.2	—	13.0	12.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	324	31	—	231	248	11	459	216
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	11	—	—	16	7
\$200 to \$299	48	—	—	125	33	11	50	23
\$300 to \$399	135	—	—	45	65	—	214	63
\$400 to \$499	54	23	—	45	88	—	96	35
\$500 to \$599	74	—	—	5	32	—	42	40
\$600 to \$749	13	—	—	—	18	—	20	40
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	8	—	—	12	—	17	8
Median (dollars)	392	421	—	284	419	288	354	416
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	81	8	—	48	43	—	88	29
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	62	—	—	37	43	—	79	29
Not computed	19	8	—	—	—	—	9	—
Median	50.0+	—	—	43.6	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	83	14	—	113	60	—	123	30
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	21	12	—	17	13
20 to 24 percent	12	—	—	32	3	—	17	5
25 to 29 percent	27	7	—	11	—	—	22	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	35	19	—	33	—
35 percent or more	44	7	—	14	17	—	34	12
Not computed	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Median	36.8	35.0	—	26.6	32.8	—	30.8	22.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	102	9	—	62	103	11	170	111
Less than 20 percent	53	9	—	53	68	11	102	40
20 to 24 percent	27	—	—	9	32	—	42	17
25 to 29 percent	16	—	—	—	—	—	10	35
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	6
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
Not computed	—	—	—	—	3	—	8	8
Median	19.7	17.5	—	16.7	18.2	12.5	18.2	23.4
\$35,000 or more	58	—	—	8	42	—	78	46
Less than 20 percent	58	—	—	8	42	—	73	41
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	—	—	11.0	14.2	—	12.8	13.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Boone County—Con.							
	Tract 17.01	Tract 17.02	Tract 18.01 (pt.)	Tract 18.03	Tract 18.04	Tract 19.01	Tract 19.02	Tract 20
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	597	475	386	603	176	294	846	913
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage.....	368	369	372	479	107	189	573	481
Less than \$300.....	14	7	7	12	6	2	60	66
\$300 to \$399.....	21	11	—	32	6	40	108	111
\$400 to \$499.....	89	55	18	77	12	48	94	118
\$500 to \$599.....	54	49	66	113	22	37	138	89
\$600 to \$799.....	97	117	205	189	29	21	148	69
\$800 to \$999.....	42	58	62	45	14	20	19	11
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	51	48	14	6	13	21	6	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	608	675	686	603	642	538	515	455
Not mortgaged.....	229	106	14	124	69	105	273	432
Less than \$100.....	14	6	—	6	—	5	11	37
\$100 to \$199.....	162	56	9	66	40	83	171	296
\$200 to \$299.....	48	38	5	49	22	6	82	64
\$300 to \$399.....	5	—	—	—	—	11	7	29
\$400 to \$499.....	—	6	—	3	—	—	2	6
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	169	176	189	186	189	158	167	164
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000.....	116	55	11	125	34	76	182	275
Less than 20 percent.....	57	12	—	40	21	23	69	140
20 to 24 percent.....	16	6	—	17	6	18	30	45
25 to 29 percent.....	11	6	6	26	—	9	18	23
30 to 34 percent.....	6	7	—	7	7	1	19	—
35 percent or more.....	26	24	5	35	—	25	43	58
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9
Median.....	20.3	32.5	29.6	26.1	17.5	24.2	23.4	19.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	179	105	96	143	47	86	270	295
Less than 20 percent.....	127	56	20	54	33	50	152	194
20 to 24 percent.....	24	30	30	54	—	15	70	51
25 to 29 percent.....	12	13	29	25	7	7	21	38
30 to 34 percent.....	11	—	—	10	7	8	20	—
35 percent or more.....	5	6	17	—	—	6	7	12
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.8	18.7	24.7	21.6	16.6	17.5	18.5	15.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	149	139	170	206	39	62	251	219
Less than 20 percent.....	104	90	98	155	27	43	239	196
20 to 24 percent.....	38	28	62	39	6	14	6	23
25 to 29 percent.....	1	15	10	12	6	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.9	18.4	19.2	17.8	10.0	14.2	15.1	13.1
\$50,000 or more.....	153	176	109	129	56	70	143	124
Less than 20 percent.....	130	149	109	118	51	65	137	124
20 to 24 percent.....	16	15	—	5	5	5	6	—
25 to 29 percent.....	2	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	12.5	13.7	15.0	12.6	16.7	10.2	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	281	153	460	248	30	158	410	393
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100.....	16	—	—	4	—	—	9	8
\$100 to \$199.....	26	—	4	10	—	16	44	83
\$200 to \$299.....	81	17	10	79	3	27	77	74
\$300 to \$399.....	101	39	106	73	5	86	143	109
\$400 to \$499.....	24	49	177	27	—	8	80	57
\$500 to \$599.....	11	37	100	28	5	12	15	16
\$600 to \$749.....	9	11	29	11	—	—	11	15
\$750 to \$999.....	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	13	—	17	16	17	9	31	31
Median (dollars).....	309	448	450	318	392	340	322	313
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000.....	89	31	62	44	6	23	88	151
Less than 20 percent.....	7	—	—	3	—	—	1	8
20 to 24 percent.....	13	—	—	—	—	—	9	36
25 to 29 percent.....	6	—	—	3	—	—	14	17
30 to 34 percent.....	4	—	—	—	—	2	8	16
35 percent or more.....	59	31	62	29	—	21	44	70
Not computed.....	—	—	—	9	6	—	12	4
Median.....	41.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	40.0	33.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	56	23	99	91	5	48	191	115
Less than 20 percent.....	9	6	4	27	—	12	38	8
20 to 24 percent.....	13	6	—	32	—	—	47	25
25 to 29 percent.....	12	6	24	13	—	13	33	34
30 to 34 percent.....	5	5	34	7	—	5	26	17
35 percent or more.....	14	—	37	6	5	9	45	24
Not computed.....	3	—	—	6	—	9	2	7
Median.....	26.9	24.6	33.2	22.4	50.0+	27.9	26.4	28.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	100	78	193	89	14	69	99	79
Less than 20 percent.....	69	42	72	71	8	47	66	43
20 to 24 percent.....	16	11	72	—	—	10	9	17
25 to 29 percent.....	7	6	35	6	—	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	19	—	6	—	12	—	8
35 percent or more.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—
Not computed.....	8	—	8	6	6	—	16	11
Median.....	17.2	19.6	21.4	15.1	12.5	17.7	17.3	14.7
\$35,000 or more.....	36	21	106	24	5	18	32	48
Less than 20 percent.....	34	21	91	22	—	18	29	39
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	2	—	9	2	5	—	3	9
Median.....	10.0	15.2	14.6	15.8	—	11.5	12.2	11.4



Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boone County				
		Total	Columbia city	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.01
Occupied housing units -----	37 770	37 770	22 318	2 245	1 246	2 293	1 714	1 218
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	940	940	579	75	36	74	38	21
1985 to 1988 -----	4 578	4 578	2 973	328	279	105	129	147
1980 to 1984 -----	4 349	4 349	2 238	124	69	151	263	181
1970 to 1979 -----	10 977	10 977	5 111	519	282	874	587	557
1960 to 1969 -----	8 096	8 096	5 380	902	480	754	527	249
1950 to 1959 -----	3 862	3 862	2 773	255	92	291	112	43
1940 to 1949 -----	1 757	1 757	1 312	28	8	9	58	13
1939 or earlier -----	3 211	3 211	1 952	14	-	35	-	7
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	583	583	515	-	9	18	7	-
1 bedroom -----	3 522	3 522	2 860	54	366	169	295	28
2 bedrooms -----	12 784	12 784	8 024	291	670	821	724	440
3 bedrooms -----	14 417	14 417	6 917	892	163	1 034	520	582
4 bedrooms -----	5 210	5 210	3 119	818	29	233	133	160
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 254	1 254	883	190	9	18	35	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	37 602	37 602	22 278	2 245	1 246	2 293	1 714	1 218
Source of water, public system or private company -----	36 202	36 202	22 005	2 245	1 240	2 197	1 595	1 186
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	29 750	29 750	21 959	2 231	1 240	2 063	1 658	763
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	107	107	27	-	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	47	47	27	-	-	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	21 479	21 479	16 023	1 770	960	1 628	1 178	601
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	2 460	2 460	166	22	29	8	17	70
Electricity -----	11 454	11 454	5 864	442	237	598	500	447
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	122	122	33	-	-	9	-	15
All other fuels -----	2 226	2 226	203	11	11	50	19	85
No fuel used -----	29	29	29	-	9	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	2 229	2 229	1 690	46	76	164	85	38
1 -----	12 995	12 995	8 626	701	708	782	816	362
2 -----	16 393	16 393	9 198	1 091	419	1 054	598	542
3 or more -----	6 153	6 153	2 804	407	43	293	215	276
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	22 030	22 030	10 563	1 705	259	1 390	741	730
1989 to March 1990 -----	2 575	2 575	1 351	178	46	155	86	75
1985 to 1988 -----	6 673	6 673	3 270	588	126	422	258	234
1980 to 1984 -----	3 779	3 779	1 559	200	36	269	120	215
1970 to 1979 -----	4 802	4 802	1 984	308	12	282	144	159
1969 or earlier -----	4 201	4 201	2 399	431	39	262	133	47
Renter-occupied housing units -----	15 740	15 740	11 755	540	987	903	973	488
1989 to March 1990 -----	9 011	9 011	6 954	247	694	491	558	283
1985 to 1988 -----	5 272	5 272	3 891	217	230	327	339	170
1980 to 1984 -----	868	868	522	35	25	61	45	22
1970 to 1979 -----	408	408	293	32	31	24	23	6
1969 or earlier -----	181	181	95	9	7	-	8	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	1 276	1 276	649	5	7	155	56	57
Householder 65 years and over -----	5 759	5 759	3 431	391	96	278	210	87
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4 557	4 557	2 598	337	65	268	168	74
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	78	78	38	5	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	932	932	604	35	-	56	24	12
Complete plumbing facilities -----	37 663	37 663	22 291	2 245	1 246	2 293	1 714	1 218
1.00 or less persons per room -----	37 255	37 255	22 082	2 245	1 229	2 258	1 686	1 214
1.01 or more persons per room -----	408	408	209	-	17	35	28	4
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	107	107	27	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	105	105	27	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989: -----	43 579	43 579	48 169	54 092	41 523	32 226	27 186	40 906
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 575	20 575	20 045	28 826	14 639	20 475	19 557	21 200
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	5 727	5 727	4 299	82	415	267	360	169
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	1 103	1 103	445	33	17	84	72	47
Owner-occupied housing units -----	4 624	4 624	3 854	49	398	183	288	122
Renter-occupied housing units -----								

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)
Occupied housing units .....	1 273	592	472	1 411	629	561	2 189	1 240	1 639	1 687
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	22	—	—	—	—	75	36	38	38
1985 to 1988 .....	15	107	—	26	—	—	301	279	77	121
1980 to 1984 .....	—	140	49	43	21	—	110	69	115	263
1970 to 1979 .....	301	198	11	86	94	62	504	282	568	576
1960 to 1969 .....	288	54	89	232	179	124	902	480	606	519
1950 to 1959 .....	203	60	87	414	68	139	255	86	208	112
1940 to 1949 .....	214	2	48	337	54	109	28	8	9	58
1939 or earlier .....	252	9	188	273	213	127	14	—	18	—
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom .....	219	13	20	18	70	9	—	9	8	7
1 bedroom .....	343	134	192	146	235	102	54	366	149	295
2 bedrooms .....	269	392	182	706	231	313	260	670	635	724
3 bedrooms .....	246	40	68	409	73	126	892	157	659	493
4 bedrooms .....	143	11	5	100	20	11	800	29	170	133
5 or more bedrooms .....	53	2	5	32	—	—	183	9	18	35
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 265	592	472	1 405	629	561	2 189	1 240	1 639	1 687
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 273	592	472	1 405	629	561	2 189	1 234	1 589	1 568
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	1 273	592	472	1 405	629	561	2 189	1 234	1 574	1 647
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	10	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	10	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas .....	1 048	163	346	1 316	516	533	1 762	960	1 203	1 159
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	6	5	—	6	6	—	22	29	8	9
Electricity .....	183	424	126	83	65	23	394	231	398	500
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
All other fuels .....	21	—	—	6	35	5	11	—	21	19
No fuel used .....	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	9	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None .....	298	—	100	203	170	124	46	76	145	85
1 .....	517	256	206	638	318	248	666	702	598	805
2 .....	258	308	110	483	103	146	1 077	419	718	598
3 or more .....	200	28	56	87	38	43	400	43	178	199
Vehicles per household .....	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.5
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units .....	234	4	12	773	83	204	1 680	253	967	725
1989 to March 1990 .....	28	—	—	60	5	32	178	46	110	86
1985 to 1988 .....	27	4	—	210	—	53	570	126	289	250
1980 to 1984 .....	15	—	7	97	17	15	193	36	220	120
1970 to 1979 .....	43	—	—	172	39	36	308	12	161	136
1969 or earlier .....	121	—	5	234	22	68	431	33	187	133
Renter-occupied housing units .....	1 039	588	460	638	546	357	509	987	672	962
1989 to March 1990 .....	590	404	350	398	259	205	216	694	415	558
1985 to 1988 .....	317	176	102	209	162	95	217	230	217	328
1980 to 1984 .....	63	—	—	17	57	14	35	25	40	45
1970 to 1979 .....	60	—	—	14	41	33	32	31	—	23
1969 or earlier .....	9	8	8	—	27	10	9	7	—	8
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit .....	57	6	36	31	31	57	5	7	118	56
Householder 65 years and over .....	159	8	28	361	215	115	391	96	212	202
Owner-occupied housing units .....	59	—	12	321	45	86	337	65	202	160
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	8	—	—	—	6	7	5	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	76	—	8	103	84	52	35	—	45	24
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 263	592	472	1 405	629	561	2 189	1 240	1 639	1 687
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 263	583	438	1 405	623	553	2 189	1 223	1 612	1 659
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	9	34	—	6	8	—	17	27	28
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	10	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	10	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	56 021	50 000	111 333	28 824	21 235	16 869	53 717	41 989	32 218	27 096
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	13 209	13 391	9 917	21 514	12 521	14 962	29 638	14 639	19 532	19 500
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	555	308	314	152	220	144	74	415	203	360
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	40	—	40	33	17	52	72
Renter-occupied housing units .....	555	308	314	112	220	104	41	398	151	288



**Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boone County				
		Total	Columbia city	Tract 12	Tract 13	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.01
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>14 964</b>	<b>14 964</b>	<b>8 636</b>	<b>1 687</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>513</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage-----	10 651	10 651	5 940	1 298	94	565	212	447
Less than \$300-----	420	420	210	23	12	18	18	10
\$300 to \$399-----	983	983	538	110	11	83	17	31
\$400 to \$499-----	1 573	1 573	735	128	—	131	71	73
\$500 to \$599-----	1 607	1 607	711	101	19	94	51	76
\$600 to \$799-----	2 875	2 875	1 399	229	11	148	55	150
\$800 to \$999-----	1 562	1 562	1 043	311	32	66	—	107
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	1 232	1 232	969	316	—	25	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	270	270	229	69	9	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	129	129	106	11	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	641	641	710	837	773	537	500	636
Not mortgaged-----	4 313	4 313	2 696	389	59	258	125	66
Less than \$100-----	166	166	59	—	—	37	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	2 250	2 250	1 288	199	36	132	64	17
\$200 to \$299-----	1 487	1 487	1 030	136	23	75	56	37
\$300 to \$399-----	320	320	253	54	—	14	5	12
\$400 to \$499-----	53	53	36	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more-----	37	37	30	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	190	190	200	198	186	180	198	226
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000-----	2 383	2 383	1 286	149	30	133	77	65
Less than 20 percent-----	808	808	418	30	10	43	8	7
20 to 24 percent-----	332	332	165	14	6	8	13	4
25 to 29 percent-----	204	204	98	—	7	—	17	—
30 to 34 percent-----	153	153	87	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more-----	831	831	481	96	7	69	24	48
Not computed-----	55	55	37	9	—	13	8	6
Median-----	25.6	25.6	27.1	43.9	24.2	37.4	29.0	49.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	3 630	3 630	1 877	298	50	296	134	71
Less than 20 percent-----	1 973	1 973	1 105	176	25	175	68	25
20 to 24 percent-----	655	655	240	21	—	56	34	5
25 to 29 percent-----	489	489	219	36	5	55	21	20
30 to 34 percent-----	264	264	160	17	6	10	11	5
35 percent or more-----	249	249	153	48	14	—	—	16
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	18.6	18.6	16.8	16.4	22.5	17.7	19.8	26.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	3 513	3 513	1 783	317	10	235	97	167
Less than 20 percent-----	2 406	2 406	1 146	157	10	159	76	93
20 to 24 percent-----	781	781	433	87	—	49	15	47
25 to 29 percent-----	240	240	147	38	—	27	6	27
30 to 34 percent-----	59	59	36	21	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	27	27	21	14	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	16.7	16.7	16.3	20.1	10.0	14.2	13.6	19.1
\$50,000 or more-----	5 438	5 438	3 690	923	63	159	29	210
Less than 20 percent-----	4 546	4 546	2 945	683	57	135	29	197
20 to 24 percent-----	563	563	466	145	6	24	—	13
25 to 29 percent-----	251	251	224	78	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	57	57	40	17	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	21	21	15	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	13.0	13.0	13.2	15.1	12.5	12.5	10.7	12.7
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>15 391</b>	<b>15 391</b>	<b>11 734</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>476</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100-----	147	147	113	—	7	14	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	851	851	638	5	14	13	13	49
\$200 to \$299-----	2 444	2 444	1 756	6	66	262	213	51
\$300 to \$399-----	4 553	4 553	3 391	123	571	285	346	203
\$400 to \$499-----	3 760	3 760	3 031	193	176	180	247	78
\$500 to \$599-----	1 674	1 674	1 251	73	63	56	72	56
\$600 to \$749-----	1 010	1 010	820	66	58	36	34	14
\$750 to \$999-----	356	356	327	59	7	6	7	4
\$1,000 or more-----	109	109	109	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	487	487	298	15	25	42	33	21
Median (dollars)-----	389	389	395	451	372	334	381	344
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000-----	4 536	4 536	3 772	55	432	174	259	104
Less than 20 percent-----	69	69	51	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	166	166	108	—	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	147	147	96	—	—	23	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	201	201	171	—	—	—	—	5
35 percent or more-----	3 584	3 584	3 039	40	371	151	218	86
Not computed-----	369	369	307	15	56	—	41	13
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	4 548	4 548	3 524	140	311	365	307	120
Less than 20 percent-----	514	514	354	—	23	57	25	26
20 to 24 percent-----	709	709	510	33	35	68	27	17
25 to 29 percent-----	898	898	689	23	69	118	71	22
30 to 34 percent-----	766	766	607	15	79	29	70	27
35 percent or more-----	1 542	1 542	1 281	69	105	74	96	28
Not computed-----	119	119	83	—	—	19	18	—
Median-----	30.6	30.6	31.4	34.7	31.8	27.0	31.5	28.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	4 005	4 005	2 698	185	165	247	265	178
Less than 20 percent-----	2 163	2 163	1 410	94	98	187	189	102
20 to 24 percent-----	1 021	1 021	747	53	34	27	76	45
25 to 29 percent-----	335	335	209	8	21	10	—	15
30 to 34 percent-----	188	188	114	23	—	—	—	4
35 percent or more-----	135	135	130	7	—	—	—	4
Not computed-----	163	163	88	—	5	23	—	8
Median-----	19.2	19.2	19.5	19.9	18.8	16.9	17.3	18.6
\$35,000 or more-----	2 302	2 302	1 740	160	79	108	134	74
Less than 20 percent-----	2 025	2 025	1 514	140	69	97	114	69
20 to 24 percent-----	199	199	189	20	10	11	14	5
25 to 29 percent-----	11	11	5	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	67	67	32	—	—	—	6	—
Median-----	13.4	13.4	13.3	15.9	11.1	12.1	12.4	12.9

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County									
	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	201	4	12	743	77	159	1 680	147	616	329
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage.....	127	4	7	386	22	82	1 291	94	415	204
Less than \$300.....	21	—	—	13	—	20	23	12	7	18
\$300 to \$399.....	9	—	—	94	—	26	110	11	62	17
\$400 to \$499.....	37	—	—	96	15	7	128	—	98	63
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	—	115	—	29	101	19	58	51
\$600 to \$799.....	35	—	—	60	7	—	229	11	114	55
\$800 to \$999.....	25	4	—	8	—	—	311	32	51	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	7	—	—	—	309	—	25	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	9	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	494	975	1 125	488	437	386	834	773	566	514
Not mortgaged.....	74	—	5	357	55	77	389	53	201	125
Less than \$100.....	13	—	—	13	—	8	—	—	7	—
\$100 to \$199.....	28	—	—	272	49	44	199	30	114	64
\$200 to \$299.....	13	—	5	66	6	25	136	23	66	56
\$300 to \$399.....	20	—	—	6	—	—	54	—	14	5
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	193	—	225	152	128	141	198	190	188	198
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000.....	34	—	—	257	39	108	149	30	83	77
Less than 20 percent.....	25	—	—	105	10	28	30	10	24	8
20 to 24 percent.....	9	—	—	54	8	13	14	6	8	13
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	12	15	15	—	7	—	17
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	31	6	10	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	55	—	42	96	7	38	24
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	13	8
Median.....	11.7	—	—	22.2	25.5	29.3	43.9	24.2	36.9	29.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	29	—	—	250	28	33	298	44	215	126
Less than 20 percent.....	29	—	—	187	21	15	176	19	125	68
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	37	7	5	21	—	25	26
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	14	—	6	36	5	55	21
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	7	—	7	17	6	10	11
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	48	14	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	—	—	11.3	10.0	21.5	16.4	28.0	17.8	19.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	42	—	7	143	10	7	317	10	216	97
Less than 20 percent.....	15	—	—	139	10	7	157	10	140	76
20 to 24 percent.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	87	—	49	15
25 to 29 percent.....	15	—	7	4	—	—	38	—	27	6
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.5	—	27.5	11.9	12.5	10.0	20.1	10.0	14.3	13.6
\$50,000 or more.....	96	4	5	93	—	11	916	63	102	29
Less than 20 percent.....	96	—	5	89	—	11	676	57	78	29
20 to 24 percent.....	—	4	—	4	—	—	145	6	24	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	22.5	10.0	10.0	—	12.5	15.2	12.5	11.5	10.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 039	588	460	638	546	357	509	987	672	954
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100.....	36	—	—	—	46	—	—	7	14	—
\$100 to \$199.....	208	13	32	23	112	11	5	14	13	13
\$200 to \$299.....	213	66	131	140	113	129	6	66	232	202
\$300 to \$399.....	252	165	104	90	158	126	123	571	220	346
\$400 to \$499.....	115	218	23	189	62	55	170	176	101	247
\$500 to \$599.....	65	94	97	130	49	19	73	63	24	72
\$600 to \$749.....	50	24	60	47	—	—	66	58	29	34
\$750 to \$999.....	76	6	3	—	—	—	59	7	6	7
\$1,000 or more.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	19	2	10	19	6	17	7	25	33	33
Median (dollars).....	320	410	351	420	299	314	456	372	317	382
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000.....	501	318	286	126	291	141	47	432	142	259
Less than 20 percent.....	21	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	32	—	—	—	48	—	—	5	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	45	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	44	—	20	18	19	14	—	—	23	—
35 percent or more.....	337	298	236	102	175	118	40	371	119	218
Not computed.....	22	20	30	6	7	9	7	56	—	41
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	41.9	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	358	130	149	188	149	122	126	311	308	307
Less than 20 percent.....	46	—	45	6	26	17	—	23	45	25
20 to 24 percent.....	45	7	10	48	16	28	33	35	68	27
25 to 29 percent.....	50	33	14	24	13	42	16	69	118	71
30 to 34 percent.....	71	17	15	12	61	9	15	79	10	70
35 percent or more.....	133	73	55	91	33	26	62	105	57	96
Not computed.....	13	—	10	7	—	—	—	—	10	18
Median.....	32.2	37.0	30.2	35.2	31.6	26.9	34.7	31.8	26.5	31.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	114	102	14	239	100	77	176	165	156	254
Less than 20 percent.....	49	61	—	111	63	29	85	98	119	178
20 to 24 percent.....	14	37	9	70	29	38	53	34	4	76
25 to 29 percent.....	11	—	—	28	2	—	8	21	10	—
30 to 34 percent.....	31	4	—	16	—	—	23	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	3	—	5	8	—	2	7	—	—	—
Not computed.....	6	—	—	6	6	8	—	5	23	—
Median.....	21.8	19.0	23.9	20.4	16.2	20.7	20.3	18.8	16.3	17.5
\$35,000 or more.....	66	38	11	85	6	17	160	79	66	134
Less than 20 percent.....	51	38	—	79	6	17	140	69	55	114
20 to 24 percent.....	15	—	3	6	—	—	20	10	11	14
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.3	16.2	13.4	13.8	10.0	10.0	15.9	11.1	10.0	12.4



**Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boone County			
		Total	Columbia city	Tract 13	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.01
Occupied housing units -----	2 918	2 918	2 397	178	287	203	156
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>							
1989 to March 1990 -----	47	47	32	—	—	12	—
1985 to 1988 -----	234	234	175	19	17	16	31
1980 to 1984 -----	174	174	111	9	—	16	—
1970 to 1979 -----	791	791	551	66	169	76	78
1960 to 1969 -----	733	733	638	72	83	83	32
1950 to 1959 -----	417	417	394	6	18	—	15
1940 to 1949 -----	208	208	200	6	—	—	—
1939 or earlier -----	314	314	296	—	—	—	—
<b>BEDROOMS</b>							
No bedroom -----	85	85	85	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	489	489	446	52	40	53	10
2 bedrooms -----	1 297	1 297	1 129	82	153	95	52
3 bedrooms -----	831	831	575	44	94	44	85
4 bedrooms -----	201	201	147	—	—	11	9
5 or more bedrooms -----	15	15	15	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	2 918	2 918	2 397	178	287	203	156
Source of water, public system or private company -----	2 895	2 895	2 384	178	274	203	156
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	2 816	2 816	2 354	169	287	203	143
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>							
Utility gas -----	1 866	1 866	1 666	102	162	103	125
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	72	72	48	6	—	10	—
Electricity -----	927	927	652	70	113	90	23
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	12	12	9	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	41	41	22	—	12	—	8
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>							
None -----	641	641	604	27	25	34	7
1 -----	1 349	1 349	1 124	107	170	62	82
2 -----	688	688	504	44	68	91	29
3 or more -----	240	240	165	—	24	16	38
Vehicles per household -----	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.7
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	804	804	576	8	74	11	75
1989 to March 1990 -----	96	96	74	—	19	11	—
1985 to 1988 -----	185	185	110	8	39	—	37
1980 to 1984 -----	98	98	67	—	9	—	9
1970 to 1979 -----	235	235	163	—	7	—	29
1969 or earlier -----	190	190	162	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 114	2 114	1 821	170	213	192	81
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 066	1 066	886	84	137	104	43
1985 to 1988 -----	766	766	668	86	50	63	38
1980 to 1984 -----	111	111	102	—	—	13	—
1970 to 1979 -----	103	103	97	—	26	12	—
1969 or earlier -----	68	68	68	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
No telephone in unit -----	384	384	290	6	66	18	27
Householder 65 years and over -----	373	373	328	3	9	—	12
Owner-occupied housing units -----	213	213	171	—	9	—	12
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	12	12	12	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	173	173	169	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	2 918	2 918	2 397	178	287	203	156
1.00 or less persons per room -----	2 722	2 722	2 231	142	237	203	148
1.01 or more persons per room -----	196	196	166	36	50	—	8
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	27 241	27 241	26 257	34 146	21 408	32 000	33 760
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	16 499	16 499	15 852	12 451	17 016	19 366	19 829
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	863	863	778	104	85	58	24
Owner-occupied housing units -----	105	105	79	—	8	—	9
Renter-occupied housing units -----	758	758	699	104	77	58	15

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County						
	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)
Occupied housing units .....	50	232	628	227	178	236	203
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>							
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
1985 to 1988 .....	—	—	18	—	19	17	16
1980 to 1984 .....	—	—	19	—	9	—	16
1970 to 1979 .....	9	—	52	31	66	150	76
1960 to 1969 .....	25	27	168	61	72	54	83
1950 to 1959 .....	10	105	171	48	6	15	—
1940 to 1949 .....	6	35	75	32	6	—	—
1939 or earlier .....	—	65	125	55	—	—	—
<b>BEDROOMS</b>							
No bedroom .....	3	9	12	5	—	—	—
1 bedroom .....	9	12	147	42	52	37	53
2 bedrooms .....	34	123	303	109	82	133	95
3 bedrooms .....	4	67	141	69	44	66	44
4 bedrooms .....	—	12	25	—	—	—	11
5 or more bedrooms .....	—	9	—	2	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Complete kitchen facilities .....	50	232	628	227	178	236	203
Source of water, public system or private company .....	50	232	628	227	178	223	203
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	50	232	628	219	169	236	203
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>							
Utility gas .....	46	210	485	207	102	141	103
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	—	11	8	—	6	—	10
Electricity .....	—	6	125	20	70	83	90
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	4	5	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels .....	—	—	10	—	—	12	—
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>							
None .....	15	49	271	71	27	14	34
1 .....	31	96	256	117	107	158	62
2 .....	4	62	70	32	44	55	91
3 or more .....	—	25	31	7	—	9	16
Vehicles per household .....	.8	1.3	.8	.9	1.1	1.3	1.4
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	74	196	52	8	49	11
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	8	21	12	—	9	11
1985 to 1988 .....	—	20	—	—	8	24	—
1980 to 1984 .....	—	10	14	—	—	9	—
1970 to 1979 .....	—	23	38	20	—	7	—
1969 or earlier .....	—	13	123	20	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	50	158	432	175	170	187	192
1989 to March 1990 .....	28	87	148	81	84	125	104
1985 to 1988 .....	22	49	162	80	86	36	63
1980 to 1984 .....	—	11	40	10	—	—	13
1970 to 1979 .....	—	6	33	—	—	26	12
1969 or earlier .....	—	5	49	4	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
No telephone in unit .....	3	36	95	13	6	57	18
Householder 65 years and over .....	—	22	241	21	3	9	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	142	14	—	9	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	—	16	126	7	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	50	232	628	227	178	236	203
1.00 or less persons per room .....	44	212	588	204	142	200	203
1.01 or more persons per room .....	6	20	40	23	36	36	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	—	26 255	15 291	21 462	34 146	17 425	32 000
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	13 316	18 958	12 828	16 283	12 451	17 551	19 366
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	16	61	267	39	104	68	58
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	14	43	—	—	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	16	47	224	39	104	60	58



**Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boone County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Boone County				
	Columbia, MO MSA	Total	Columbia city	Tract 13	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 16.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	709	709	525	8	50	11	75
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	459	459	312	8	41	11	75
Less than \$300	61	61	53	-	-	-	14
\$300 to \$399	46	46	41	-	-	-	9
\$400 to \$499	86	86	59	-	15	-	15
\$500 to \$599	84	84	39	-	19	11	-
\$600 to \$799	103	103	53	8	7	-	29
\$800 to \$999	50	50	46	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	20	20	12	-	-	-	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999	9	9	9	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	556	556	517	775	514	575	448
Not mortgaged	250	250	213	-	9	-	-
Less than \$100	9	9	7	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	146	146	122	-	9	-	-
\$200 to \$299	77	77	73	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	18	18	11	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	176	176	182	-	175	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	257	257	212	-	9	-	15
Less than 20 percent	122	122	94	-	9	-	-
20 to 24 percent	52	52	37	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	8	8	8	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	68	68	66	-	-	-	15
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	20.6	20.6	21.6	-	12.5	-	39.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	215	215	141	8	34	11	20
Less than 20 percent	90	90	69	-	10	-	-
20 to 24 percent	69	69	40	-	24	11	-
25 to 29 percent	40	40	27	8	-	-	20
30 to 34 percent	16	16	5	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	21.3	21.3	20.2	27.5	21.5	22.5	27.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	150	150	110	-	7	-	23
Less than 20 percent	104	104	82	-	-	-	23
20 to 24 percent	36	36	22	-	7	-	-
25 to 29 percent	10	10	6	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	14.5	14.5	13.9	-	22.5	-	13.4
\$50,000 or more	87	87	62	-	-	-	17
Less than 20 percent	58	58	41	-	-	-	9
20 to 24 percent	29	29	21	-	-	-	8
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	15.5	15.5	16.9	-	-	-	14.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2 114	2 114	1 821	170	213	192	81
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	69	69	66	-	15	-	-
\$100 to \$199	216	216	212	3	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	369	369	332	26	55	30	18
\$300 to \$399	691	691	661	90	84	100	17
\$400 to \$499	367	367	261	34	32	34	25
\$500 to \$599	228	228	176	9	13	16	15
\$600 to \$749	139	139	92	-	11	12	6
\$750 to \$999	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent	35	35	21	8	3	-	-
Median (dollars)	362	362	350	384	333	357	411
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	760	760	687	82	58	58	25
Less than 20 percent	29	29	28	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	37	37	37	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	41	41	41	3	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	39	39	39	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	517	517	460	52	58	58	25
Not computed	97	97	82	27	-	-	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	47.6	50.0+	38.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999	650	650	582	49	79	76	19
Less than 20 percent	78	78	71	-	27	-	-
20 to 24 percent	121	121	118	6	15	38	-
25 to 29 percent	124	124	124	15	11	26	-
30 to 34 percent	163	163	136	6	26	12	13
35 percent or more	158	158	127	22	-	-	6
Not computed	6	6	6	-	-	-	-
Median	30.0	30.0	29.0	32.9	24.2	25.0	33.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	527	527	415	39	65	24	26
Less than 20 percent	335	335	270	30	40	8	5
20 to 24 percent	133	133	105	9	9	16	21
25 to 29 percent	23	23	23	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	17	17	17	-	13	-	-
35 percent or more	11	11	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	8	8	-	-	3	-	-
Median	18.4	18.4	18.3	16.9	18.4	21.3	21.9
\$35,000 or more	177	177	137	-	11	34	11
Less than 20 percent	177	177	137	-	11	34	11
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	14.2	14.2	14.2	-	12.5	16.0	12.5

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia city, Boone County						
	Tract 4	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 13 (pt.)	Tract 15.01 (pt.)	Tract 15.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	—	69	182	52	8	25	11
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage .....	—	61	31	24	8	16	11
Less than \$300 .....	—	16	13	10	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	11	14	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	26	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 .....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799 .....	—	8	—	—	—	9	11
\$800 to \$999 .....	—	6	7	—	8	7	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	—	459	353	350	775	544	575
Not mortgaged .....	—	8	151	28	—	9	—
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	—	5	86	15	—	9	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	—	3	53	13	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	—	190	179	147	—	175	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000 .....	—	12	142	20	—	9	—
Less than 20 percent .....	—	3	82	—	—	9	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	24	13	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	9	28	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	—	38.0	19.1	23.8	—	12.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	—	30	26	24	8	9	11
Less than 20 percent .....	—	12	26	12	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	8	—	12	—	9	11
25 to 29 percent .....	—	5	—	—	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	—	21.9	13.3	17.5	27.5	22.5	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	—	27	12	8	—	7	—
Less than 20 percent .....	—	21	12	8	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	6	—	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	—	15.3	10.0	10.0	—	22.5	—
\$50,000 or more .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	—	—	10.0	—	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	50	158	432	175	170	187	192
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	30	6	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	—	—	144	4	3	15	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	12	32	66	53	26	52	30
\$300 to \$399 .....	25	49	135	67	90	84	100
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	16	49	30	34	23	34
\$500 to \$599 .....	13	27	8	—	9	13	16
\$600 to \$749 .....	—	27	—	15	—	—	12
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	318	370	275	367	384	321	357
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000 .....	24	50	219	35	82	47	58
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	17	6	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	3	—	35	—	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	5	—	27	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	3	43	119	22	52	47	58
Not computed .....	13	7	7	—	27	—	—
Median .....	32.5	50.0+	37.3	49.0	50.0+	46.2	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	15	39	112	89	49	76	76
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	18	4	—	27	—
20 to 24 percent .....	9	5	13	25	6	12	38
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	26	7	15	11	26
30 to 34 percent .....	—	17	47	7	6	26	12
35 percent or more .....	6	17	8	46	22	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	24.2	34.3	29.8	40.5	32.9	24.6	25.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	8	52	89	32	39	53	24
Less than 20 percent .....	4	25	71	19	30	40	8
20 to 24 percent .....	—	9	18	13	9	—	16
25 to 29 percent .....	—	18	—	—	—	13	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	20.0	20.6	17.2	19.0	16.9	17.7	21.3
\$35,000 or more .....	3	17	12	19	—	11	34
Less than 20 percent .....	3	17	12	19	—	11	34
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	12.5	14.7	10.7	15.7	—	12.5	16.0



Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County		Columbia city, Boone County	
		Total	Columbia city	Tract 3	Tract 4
Occupied housing units -----	997	997	924	211	144
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>					
1989 to March 1990 -----	12	12	8	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	69	69	57	—	39
1980 to 1984 -----	114	114	89	7	16
1970 to 1979 -----	245	245	220	59	13
1960 to 1969 -----	221	221	215	13	48
1950 to 1959 -----	125	125	125	45	14
1940 to 1949 -----	106	106	106	52	7
1939 or earlier -----	105	105	104	35	7
<b>BEDROOMS</b>					
No bedroom -----	180	180	180	93	7
1 bedroom -----	289	289	289	65	64
2 bedrooms -----	321	321	312	37	73
3 bedrooms -----	157	157	108	8	—
4 bedrooms -----	19	19	7	—	—
5 or more bedrooms -----	31	31	28	8	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
Complete kitchen facilities -----	988	988	915	211	144
Source of water, public system or private company -----	992	992	924	211	144
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	968	968	906	211	144
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	17	17	17	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	17	17	17	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>					
Utility gas -----	692	692	672	146	112
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	49	49	38	23	9
Electricity -----	256	256	214	42	23
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>					
None -----	191	191	191	66	6
1 -----	523	523	496	110	131
2 -----	190	190	158	28	7
3 or more -----	93	93	79	7	—
Vehicles per household -----	1.2	1.2	1.1	.9	1.0
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	171	171	131	14	—
1989 to March 1990 -----	67	67	52	14	—
1985 to 1988 -----	61	61	42	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	28	28	22	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	15	15	15	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	826	826	793	197	144
1989 to March 1990 -----	569	569	548	163	86
1985 to 1988 -----	228	228	216	27	58
1980 to 1984 -----	29	29	29	7	—
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>					
No telephone in unit -----	46	46	46	16	—
Householder 65 years and over -----	17	17	17	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	17	17	17	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	980	980	907	211	144
1.00 or less persons per room -----	823	823	761	186	121
1.01 or more persons per room -----	157	157	146	25	23
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	17	17	17	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	17	17	17	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	44 825	44 825	41 062	46 500	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	10 105	10 105	9 884	7 068	8 304
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	564	564	547	160	120
Owner-occupied housing units -----	24	24	24	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	540	540	523	160	120



**Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County		Columbia city, Boone County	
		Total	Columbia city	Tract 3	Tract 4
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	96	96	67	14	-
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>					
With a mortgage.....	96	96	67	14	-
Less than \$300.....	14	14	14	14	-
\$300 to \$399.....	10	10	10	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	16	16	16	-	-
\$500 to \$599.....	6	6	-	-	-
\$600 to \$799.....	9	9	-	-	-
\$800 to \$999.....	41	41	27	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	733	733	480	275	-
Not mortgaged.....	-	-	-	-	-
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	-	-	-	-	-
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>					
Less than \$20,000.....	6	6	6	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	6	6	6	-	-
Median.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	13	13	13	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	13	13	13	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	32.5	32.5	32.5	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	55	55	34	14	-
Less than 20 percent.....	40	40	34	14	-
20 to 24 percent.....	15	15	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	11.6	11.6	10.0-	10.0-	-
\$50,000 or more.....	22	22	14	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	15	15	7	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	7	7	7	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	14.3	14.3	17.5	-	-
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	826	826	793	197	144
<b>GROSS RENT</b>					
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	122	122	122	72	5
\$200 to \$299.....	195	195	195	35	26
\$300 to \$399.....	282	282	276	43	84
\$400 to \$499.....	161	161	156	41	22
\$500 to \$599.....	49	49	27	6	7
\$600 to \$749.....	12	12	12	-	-
\$750 to \$999.....	5	5	5	-	-
\$1,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	315	315	312	274	317
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>					
Less than \$10,000.....	531	531	522	152	111
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	8	8	8	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	15	15	15	15	-
35 percent or more.....	340	340	331	87	75
Not computed.....	168	168	168	50	36
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	161	161	155	23	19
Less than 20 percent.....	25	25	25	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	26	26	26	-	13
25 to 29 percent.....	40	40	34	8	6
30 to 34 percent.....	26	26	26	7	-
35 percent or more.....	44	44	44	8	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	28.7	28.7	28.9	32.5	23.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	100	100	83	15	9
Less than 20 percent.....	60	60	60	15	9
20 to 24 percent.....	9	9	9	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	23	23	14	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	8	8	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	18.6	18.6	17.4	17.5	15.5
\$35,000 or more.....	34	34	33	7	5
Less than 20 percent.....	34	34	33	7	5
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County	
		Total	Columbia city
Occupied housing units .....	337	337	262
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
1989 to March 1990 .....	6	6	—
1985 to 1988 .....	31	31	24
1980 to 1984 .....	63	63	21
1970 to 1979 .....	94	94	80
1960 to 1969 .....	54	54	49
1950 to 1959 .....	49	49	49
1940 to 1949 .....	11	11	11
1939 or earlier .....	29	29	28
<b>BEDROOMS</b>			
No bedroom .....	16	16	16
1 bedroom .....	57	57	54
2 bedrooms .....	140	140	116
3 bedrooms .....	80	80	52
4 bedrooms .....	33	33	13
5 or more bedrooms .....	11	11	11
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Complete kitchen facilities .....	337	337	262
Source of water, public system or private company .....	337	337	262
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	310	310	262
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			
Utility gas .....	184	184	154
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	10	10	7
Electricity .....	133	133	91
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	—	—	—
All other fuels .....	10	10	10
No fuel used .....	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			
None .....	34	34	34
1 .....	164	164	131
2 .....	112	112	85
3 or more .....	27	27	12
Vehicles per household .....	1.4	1.4	1.3
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units .....	142	142	89
1989 to March 1990 .....	40	40	18
1985 to 1988 .....	32	32	22
1980 to 1984 .....	36	36	15
1970 to 1979 .....	34	34	34
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	195	195	173
1989 to March 1990 .....	118	118	105
1985 to 1988 .....	77	77	68
1980 to 1984 .....	—	—	—
1970 to 1979 .....	—	—	—
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
No telephone in unit .....	14	14	6
Householder 65 years and over .....	24	24	24
Owner-occupied housing units .....	13	13	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	3	3	3
Complete plumbing facilities .....	337	337	262
1.00 or less persons per room .....	330	330	255
1.01 or more persons per room .....	7	7	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	50 887	50 887	55 384
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	14 814	14 814	15 149
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	67	67	59
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	67	67	59



**Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County	
		Total	Columbia city
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	116	116	73
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>			
With a mortgage .....	110	110	67
Less than \$300 .....	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	25	25	19
\$400 to \$499 .....	10	10	10
\$500 to \$599 .....	24	24	12
\$600 to \$799 .....	9	9	—
\$800 to \$999 .....	26	26	15
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	11	11	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	5	5	5
Median (dollars) .....	592	592	569
Not mortgaged .....	6	6	6
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	6	6	6
\$200 to \$299 .....	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	125	125	125
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$20,000 .....	6	6	—
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	6	6	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	22.5	22.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	18	18	18
Less than 20 percent .....	6	6	6
20 to 24 percent .....	12	12	12
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	21.3	21.3	21.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	54	54	25
Less than 20 percent .....	28	28	16
20 to 24 percent .....	6	6	—
25 to 29 percent .....	11	11	—
30 to 34 percent .....	9	9	9
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	19.7	19.7	17.1
\$50,000 or more .....	38	38	30
Less than 20 percent .....	27	27	19
20 to 24 percent .....	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent .....	5	5	5
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	15.6	15.6	16.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	195	195	173
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	8	8	8
\$200 to \$299 .....	47	47	47
\$300 to \$399 .....	69	69	69
\$400 to \$499 .....	39	39	22
\$500 to \$599 .....	5	5	—
\$600 to \$749 .....	9	9	9
\$750 to \$999 .....	12	12	12
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	6	6	6
Median (dollars) .....	354	354	344
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$10,000 .....	75	75	67
Less than 20 percent .....	8	8	8
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	61	61	53
Not computed .....	6	6	6
Median .....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	70	70	57
Less than 20 percent .....	13	13	13
20 to 24 percent .....	16	16	16
25 to 29 percent .....	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent .....	14	14	6
35 percent or more .....	21	21	16
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	30.0	30.0	24.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	43	43	43
Less than 20 percent .....	19	19	19
20 to 24 percent .....	12	12	12
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	5	5	5
35 percent or more .....	7	7	7
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	21.0	21.0	21.0
\$35,000 or more .....	7	7	6
Less than 20 percent .....	7	7	6
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—
Median .....	17.5	17.5	17.5

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County	
		Total	Columbia city
Occupied housing units .....	37 589	37 589	22 187
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>			
1989 to March 1990 .....	934	934	579
1985 to 1988 .....	4 555	4 555	2 957
1980 to 1984 .....	4 320	4 320	2 238
1970 to 1979 .....	10 918	10 918	5 060
1960 to 1969 .....	8 075	8 075	5 359
1950 to 1959 .....	3 829	3 829	2 740
1940 to 1949 .....	1 757	1 757	1 312
1939 or earlier .....	3 201	3 201	1 942
<b>BEDROOMS</b>			
No bedroom .....	575	575	507
1 bedroom .....	3 506	3 506	2 847
2 bedrooms .....	12 726	12 726	7 973
3 bedrooms .....	14 350	14 350	6 870
4 bedrooms .....	5 183	5 183	3 112
5 or more bedrooms .....	1 249	1 249	878
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
Complete kitchen facilities .....	37 421	37 421	22 147
Source of water, public system or private company .....	36 021	36 021	21 874
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	29 584	29 584	21 828
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	107	107	27
Owner-occupied housing units .....	60	60	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	47	47	27
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>			
Utility gas .....	21 372	21 372	15 945
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	2 457	2 457	166
Electricity .....	11 393	11 393	5 821
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	122	122	33
All other fuels .....	2 216	2 216	193
No fuel used .....	29	29	29
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>			
None .....	2 226	2 226	1 687
1 .....	12 899	12 899	8 555
2 .....	16 316	16 316	9 141
3 or more .....	6 148	6 148	2 804
Vehicles per household .....	1.8	1.8	1.6
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units .....	21 931	21 931	10 498
1989 to March 1990 .....	2 553	2 553	1 345
1985 to 1988 .....	6 651	6 651	3 248
1980 to 1984 .....	3 746	3 746	1 544
1970 to 1979 .....	4 780	4 780	1 962
1969 or earlier .....	4 201	4 201	2 399
Renter-occupied housing units .....	15 658	15 658	11 689
1989 to March 1990 .....	8 970	8 970	6 921
1985 to 1988 .....	5 231	5 231	3 858
1980 to 1984 .....	868	868	522
1970 to 1979 .....	408	408	293
1969 or earlier .....	181	181	95
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>			
No telephone in unit .....	1 273	1 273	649
Householder 65 years and over .....	5 735	5 735	3 407
Owner-occupied housing units .....	4 544	4 544	2 585
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	38	38	—
No telephone in unit .....	78	78	38
No vehicle available .....	929	929	601
Complete plumbing facilities .....	37 482	37 482	22 160
1.00 or less persons per room .....	37 074	37 074	21 951
1.01 or more persons per room .....	408	408	209
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	107	107	27
1.00 or less persons per room .....	105	105	27
1.01 or more persons per room .....	2	2	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	43 516	43 516	48 083
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	20 597	20 597	20 059
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	5 710	5 710	4 290
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 103	1 103	445
Renter-occupied housing units .....	4 607	4 607	3 845



**Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Columbia, MO MSA	Boone County	
		Total	Columbia city
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units -----</b>	<b>14 891</b>	<b>14 891</b>	<b>8 587</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>			
With a mortgage -----	10 584	10 584	5 897
Less than \$300 -----	420	420	210
\$300 to \$399 -----	976	976	531
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 563	1 563	725
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 595	1 595	705
\$600 to \$799 -----	2 869	2 869	1 399
\$800 to \$999 -----	1 540	1 540	1 028
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	1 227	1 227	969
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	270	270	229
\$2,000 or more -----	124	124	101
Median (dollars) -----	641	641	711
Not mortgaged -----	4 307	4 307	2 690
Less than \$100 -----	166	166	59
\$100 to \$199 -----	2 244	2 244	1 282
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 487	1 487	1 030
\$300 to \$399 -----	320	320	253
\$400 to \$499 -----	53	53	36
\$500 or more -----	37	37	30
Median (dollars) -----	190	190	200
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$20,000 -----	2 383	2 383	1 286
Less than 20 percent -----	808	808	418
20 to 24 percent -----	332	332	165
25 to 29 percent -----	204	204	98
30 to 34 percent -----	153	153	87
35 percent or more -----	831	831	481
Not computed -----	55	55	37
Median -----	25.6	25.6	27.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	3 624	3 624	1 871
Less than 20 percent -----	1 767	1 967	1 099
20 to 24 percent -----	655	655	240
25 to 29 percent -----	489	489	219
30 to 34 percent -----	264	264	160
35 percent or more -----	249	249	153
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	18.6	18.6	16.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	3 475	3 475	1 764
Less than 20 percent -----	2 390	2 390	1 136
20 to 24 percent -----	775	775	433
25 to 29 percent -----	233	233	147
30 to 34 percent -----	50	50	27
35 percent or more -----	27	27	21
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	16.7	16.7	16.3
\$50,000 or more -----	5 409	5 409	3 666
Less than 20 percent -----	4 522	4 522	2 926
20 to 24 percent -----	563	563	466
25 to 29 percent -----	246	246	219
30 to 34 percent -----	57	57	40
35 percent or more -----	21	21	15
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	13.0	13.0	13.2
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units -----</b>	<b>15 309</b>	<b>15 309</b>	<b>11 668</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>			
Less than \$100 -----	147	147	113
\$100 to \$199 -----	843	843	630
\$200 to \$299 -----	2 416	2 416	1 728
\$300 to \$399 -----	4 542	4 542	3 380
\$400 to \$499 -----	3 741	3 741	3 028
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 674	1 674	1 251
\$600 to \$749 -----	1 001	1 001	811
\$750 to \$999 -----	349	349	320
\$1,000 or more -----	109	109	109
No cash rent -----	487	487	298
Median (dollars) -----	389	389	395
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>			
Less than \$10,000 -----	4 511	4 511	3 755
Less than 20 percent -----	61	61	43
20 to 24 percent -----	166	166	108
25 to 29 percent -----	147	147	96
30 to 34 percent -----	201	201	171
35 percent or more -----	3 567	3 567	3 030
Not computed -----	369	369	307
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	4 508	4 508	3 492
Less than 20 percent -----	501	501	341
20 to 24 percent -----	693	693	494
25 to 29 percent -----	898	898	689
30 to 34 percent -----	758	758	607
35 percent or more -----	1 539	1 539	1 278
Not computed -----	119	119	83
Median -----	30.7	30.7	31.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	3 994	3 994	2 687
Less than 20 percent -----	2 163	2 163	1 410
20 to 24 percent -----	1 017	1 017	743
25 to 29 percent -----	335	335	209
30 to 34 percent -----	188	188	114
35 percent or more -----	128	128	123
Not computed -----	163	163	88
Median -----	19.1	19.1	19.4
\$35,000 or more -----	2 296	2 296	1 734
Less than 20 percent -----	2 019	2 019	1 508
20 to 24 percent -----	199	199	189
25 to 29 percent -----	11	11	5
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-
Not computed -----	67	67	32
Median -----	13.3	13.3	13.3

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Columbia, MO MSA-----	112 379	15.5	44 695	15.5	<b>COLUMBIA CITY, BOONE COUNTY—Con.</b>				
<b>BOONE COUNTY</b>					Tract 11.03 (pt.)-----	4 831	12.6	2 061	12.2
Total-----	112 379	15.5	44 695	15.5	Tract 11.04 (pt.)-----	1 669	15.8	647	16.4
Columbia city-----	69 101	13.7	27 551	13.6	Tract 12 (pt.)-----	6 207	12.2	2 381	12.3
<b>TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNAs IN BOONE COUNTY</b>					Tract 13 (pt.)-----	3 043	13.7	1 648	15.1
Tract 10.02-----	4 591	15.5	1 766	15.6	Tract 14 (pt.)-----	4 213	12.6	1 694	12.5
Tract 11.01-----	3 506	14.2	1 616	14.4	Tract 15.01 (pt.)-----	4 856	11.4	2 086	11.0
Tract 11.03-----	4 964	12.6	2 101	12.1	Tract 15.02 (pt.)-----	4 445	11.4	2 107	11.4
Tract 11.04-----	3 781	16.2	1 463	15.9	Tract 16.01 (pt.)-----	627	17.7	218	16.5
Tract 12-----	6 308	12.2	2 423	12.4	Tract 18.01 (pt.)-----	455	18.5	119	19.3
Tract 13-----	3 059	13.7	1 657	15.1	<b>REMAINDER OF BOONE COUNTY</b>				
Tract 14-----	6 166	12.3	2 490	12.2	Tract 10.02 (pt.)-----	3 035	16.8	1 167	16.0
Tract 15.01-----	6 873	11.2	2 867	10.8	Tract 11.01 (pt.)-----	370	14.3	150	12.7
Tract 15.02-----	4 522	11.3	2 136	11.4	Tract 11.03 (pt.)-----	133	13.5	40	10.0
Tract 16.01-----	3 482	16.7	1 401	16.3	Tract 11.04 (pt.)-----	2 112	16.6	816	15.6
Tract 18.01-----	2 942	17.0	1 079	16.8	Tract 12 (pt.)-----	101	14.9	42	14.3
<b>COLUMBIA CITY, BOONE COUNTY</b>					Tract 13 (pt.)-----	16	12.5	9	11.1
Tract 1-----	430	10.9	224	12.5	Tract 14 (pt.)-----	1 953	11.7	796	11.7
Tract 2-----	2 501	16.5	1 173	15.1	Tract 15.01 (pt.)-----	2 017	10.9	781	10.4
Tract 3-----	4 019	14.5	1 732	13.9	Tract 15.02 (pt.)-----	77	6.5	29	10.3
Tract 4-----	8 112	15.5	837	15.4	Tract 16.01 (pt.)-----	2 855	16.4	1 183	16.2
Tract 5-----	2 467	13.3	650	12.8	Tract 16.02-----	2 884	14.7	1 116	15.7
Tract 6-----	5 280	12.5	2 123	12.2	Tract 17.01-----	3 928	32.0	1 623	32.6
Tract 7-----	3 531	15.6	1 817	15.6	Tract 17.02-----	3 150	15.6	1 208	15.8
Tract 8-----	2 962	14.1	1 518	14.4	Tract 18.01 (pt.)-----	2 487	16.7	960	16.5
Tract 9-----	1 786	13.5	856	14.4	Tract 18.03-----	3 772	17.4	1 437	18.4
Tract 10.01-----	2 975	16.2	1 595	16.2	Tract 18.04-----	1 086	15.7	400	15.2
Tract 10.02 (pt.)-----	1 556	13.0	599	14.9	Tract 19.01-----	3 242	20.0	1 298	19.4
Tract 11.01 (pt.)-----	3 136	14.2	1 466	14.6	Tract 19.02-----	5 917	24.1	2 330	24.7
					Tract 20-----	4 143	15.4	1 759	15.6



# APPENDIX A. Area Classifications

## CONTENTS

<b>Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>Alaska Native Village (ANV)</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>Alaska Native Village Statistical Area</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</b> .....	A-1
<b>American Indian Reservation</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>American Indian Reservation and Trust Land</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>American Samoa</b> <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
<b>Area Measurement</b> .....	A-3
<b>Assessment District</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Block</b> .....	A-3
<b>Block Group (BG)</b> .....	A-4
<b>Block Numbering Area (BNA)</b> <i>(See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
<b>Borough</b> <i>(See County Subdivision, see Place)</i>	
<b>Borough and Census Area (Alaska)</b> <i>(See County)</i>	
<b>Boundary Changes</b> .....	A-4
<b>Census Area (Alaska)</b> <i>(See County)</i>	
<b>Census Block</b> <i>(See Block)</i>	
<b>Census Code</b> <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
<b>Census County Division (CCD)</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Census Designated Place (CDP)</b> <i>(See Place)</i>	
<b>Census Division</b> <i>(See Census Region and Census Division)</i>	
<b>Census Geographic Code</b> <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
<b>Census Region and Census Division</b> .....	A-4
<b>Census Subarea (Alaska)</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</b> .....	A-5
<b>Central City</b> <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
<b>Central Place</b> <i>(See Urbanized Area)</i>	
<b>City</b> <i>(See Place)</i>	
<b>Congressional District (CD)</b> .....	A-6
<b>Consolidated City</b> <i>(See Place)</i>	
<b>Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)</b> <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
<b>County</b> .....	A-6
<b>County Subdivision</b> .....	A-6
<b>Crews of Vessels</b> <i>(See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
<b>Division</b> <i>(See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Election District</b> <i>(See County Subdivision, see Voting District)</i>	
<b>Extended City</b> <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
<b>Farm</b> <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
<b>Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code</b> <i>(See Geographic Code)</i>	
<b>Geographic Block Group</b> <i>(See Block Group)</i>	
<b>Geographic Code</b> .....	A-7
<b>Geographic Presentation</b> .....	A-7
<b>Gore</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Grant</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Guam</b> <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
<b>Hierarchical Presentation</b> <i>(See Geographic Presentation)</i>	
<b>Historic Areas of Oklahoma</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area)</i>	
<b>Historical Counts</b> .....	A-8
<b>Incorporated Place</b> <i>(See Place)</i>	
<b>Independent City</b> <i>(See County)</i>	
<b>Internal Point</b> .....	A-8
<b>Inventory Presentation</b> <i>(See Geographic Presentation)</i>	
<b>Land Area</b> <i>(See Area Measurement)</i>	

<b>Latitude</b> <i>(See Internal Point)</i>	
<b>Longitude</b> <i>(See Internal Point)</i>	
<b>Magisterial District</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Metropolitan Area (MA)</b> .....	A-8
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)</b> <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
<b>Minor Civil Division (MCD)</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Northern Mariana Islands</b> <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
<b>Outlying Areas of the United States</b> .....	A-9
<b>Palau</b> <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
<b>Parish (Louisiana)</b> <i>(See County)</i>	
<b>Parish Governing Authority District</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Place</b> .....	A-9
<b>Plantation</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Population or Housing Unit Density</b> .....	A-10
<b>Precinct</b> <i>(See County Subdivision, see Voting District)</i>	
<b>Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA)</b> <i>(See Metropolitan Area)</i>	
<b>Puerto Rico</b> <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
<b>Purchase</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Region</b> <i>(See Census Region and Census Division)</i>	
<b>Rural</b> <i>(See Urban and Rural)</i>	
<b>Selected States</b> <i>(See County Subdivision, see State)</i>	
<b>State</b> .....	A-11
<b>Supervisors' District</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Tabulation Block Group</b> <i>(See Block Group)</i>	
<b>TIGER</b> .....	A-11
<b>Town</b> <i>(See County Subdivision, see Place)</i>	
<b>Township</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Tract</b> <i>(See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)</i>	
<b>Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>Trust Land</b> <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
<b>United States</b> .....	A-11
<b>Unorganized Territory (unorg.)</b> <i>(See County Subdivision)</i>	
<b>Urban and Rural</b> .....	A-11
<b>Urbanized Area (UA)</b> .....	A-12
<b>Village</b> <i>(See Place)</i>	
<b>Virgin Islands</b> <i>(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)</i>	
<b>Voting District (VTD)</b> .....	A-12
<b>Water Area</b> <i>(See Area Measurement)</i>	
<b>ZIP Code®</b> .....	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

## AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into



12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## **Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)**

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## **AREA MEASUREMENT**

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## **BLOCK**

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## BLOCK GROUP (BG)

### Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

### Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### Northeast Region

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### Midwest Region

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### South Region

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida



#### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

#### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

#### **West Region**

#### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

#### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

#### **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

#### **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

##### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

##### **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.



The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

### Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

### GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

### Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

### Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

### United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

### Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States  
  Region  
    Division  
      State  
        County  
          County subdivision  
            Place (or part)  
              Census tract/block numbering area  
                (or part)  
                  Block group (or part)  
                    Block

### Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census



tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State  
County "A"  
County "B"  
County "C"  
  
Place "X"  
Place "Y"  
Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The



metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## **Central City**

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## **Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)**

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

## **Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)**

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

## **Metropolitan Area Title and Code**

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## **OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES**

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## **PLACE**

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## **Census Designated Place (CDP)**

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.



## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

### **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

### **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

### **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

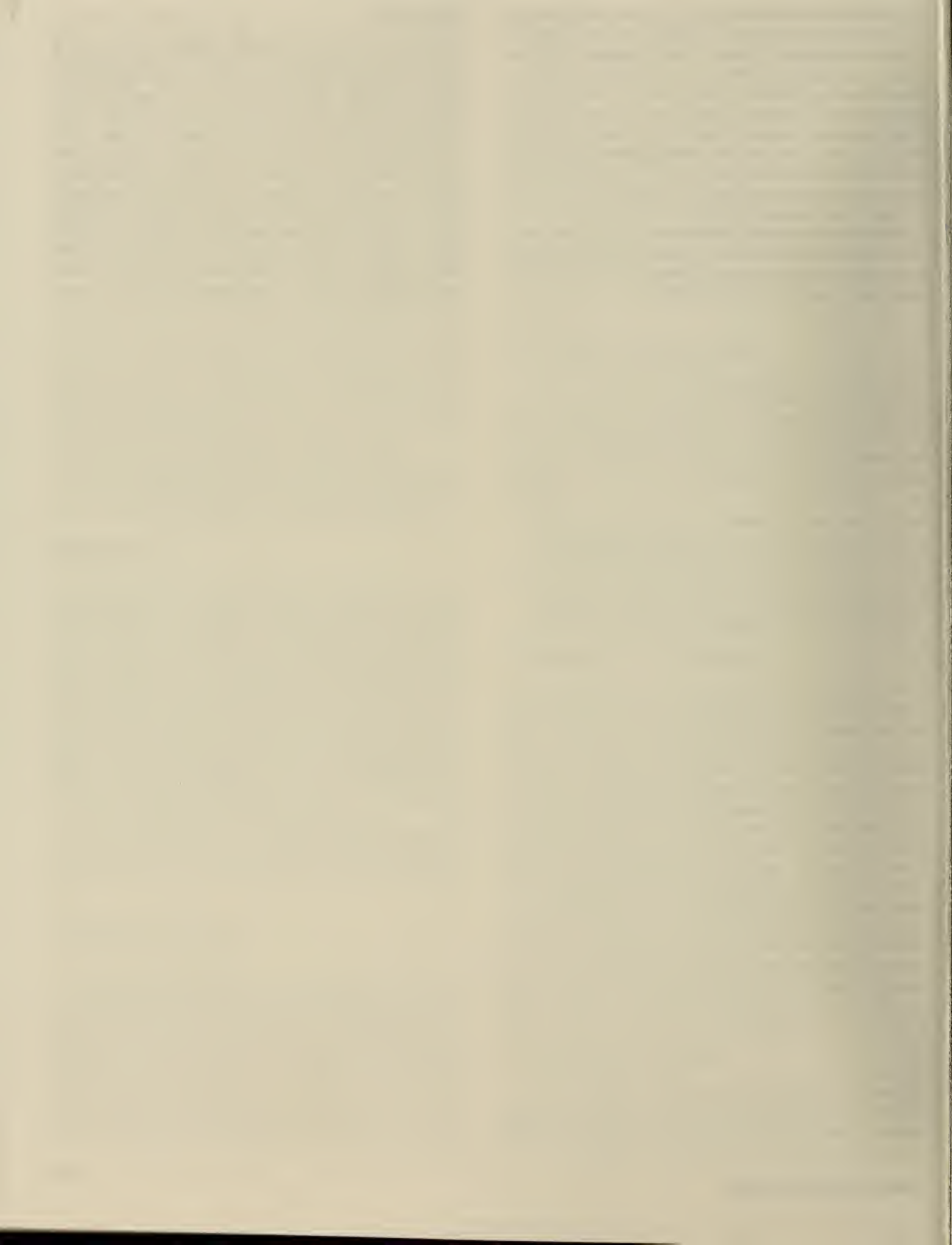


each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## **ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.





# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

### CONTENTS

#### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS ..... B-2

Ability to Speak English ( <i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i> )	
Actual Hours Worked Last Week ( <i>See Employment Status</i> )	
Age .....	B-2
American Indian Tribe ( <i>See Race</i> )	
Ancestry .....	B-2
Carpooling ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> )	
Children Ever Born ( <i>See Fertility</i> )	
Citizenship .....	B-4
Civilian Labor Force ( <i>See Employment Status</i> )	
Class of Worker ( <i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i> )	
Disability ( <i>See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status</i> )	
Earnings in 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> )	
Educational Attainment .....	B-4
Employment Status .....	B-5
Families ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Family Composition ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Family Income in 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> )	
Family Size ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Family Type ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Farm Population ( <i>See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics</i> )	
Fertility .....	B-7
Foreign-Born Persons ( <i>See Place of Birth</i> )	
Foster Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Group Quarters .....	B-7
Hispanic Origin .....	B-12
Household ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Household Income in 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> )	
Household Language ( <i>See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English</i> )	
Household Size ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Household Type and Relationship .....	B-13
Householder ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Income Deficit ( <i>See Poverty Status in 1989</i> )	
Income in 1989 .....	B-15
Income Type in 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> )	
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker .....	B-19
Institutionalized Persons ( <i>See Group Quarters</i> )	
Journey to Work .....	B-21
Labor Force Status ( <i>See Employment Status</i> )	
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English ....	B-23
Linguistic Isolation ( <i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i> )	
Marital Status .....	B-25
Married Couples ( <i>See Marital Status</i> )	
Means of Transportation to Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> )	
Migration ( <i>See Residence in 1985</i> )	
Mobility Limitation Status .....	B-26
Nativity ( <i>See Place of Birth</i> )	
Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters ( <i>See Group Quarters</i> )	
Occupation ( <i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i> )	
Own Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Per Capita Income ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> )	
Period of Military Service ( <i>See Veteran Status</i> )	
Persons in Family ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Persons in Households ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Place of Birth .....	B-26
Place of Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> )	
Poverty Status in 1989 .....	B-27
Presence of Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Private Vehicle Occupancy ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> )	
Race .....	B-28
Reference Week .....	B-31

Related Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Residence in 1985 .....	B-32
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status .....	B-33
School Enrollment and Type of School .....	B-33
Self-Care Limitation Status .....	B-34
Sex .....	B-34
Spanish Origin ( <i>See Hispanic Origin</i> )	
Stepfamily ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Subfamily ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> )	
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> )	
Travel Time to Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> )	
Type of School ( <i>See School Enrollment and Type of School</i> )	
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 ( <i>See Work Status in 1989</i> )	
Veteran Status .....	B-34
Weeks Worked in 1989 ( <i>See Work Status in 1989</i> )	
Work Disability Status .....	B-35
Work Status in 1989 .....	B-35
Worker ( <i>See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989</i> )	
Workers in Family in 1989 ( <i>See Work Status in 1989</i> )	
Year of Entry .....	B-36
Years of Military Service ( <i>See Veteran Status</i> )	

#### HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS ..... B-36

Acreage .....	B-37
Age of Structure ( <i>See Year Structure Built</i> )	
Agricultural Sales .....	B-38
Bedrooms .....	B-38
Boarded-Up Status .....	B-38
Business on Property .....	B-38
Condominium Fee .....	B-39
Condominium Status .....	B-39
Congregate Housing ( <i>See Meals Included in Rent</i> )	
Contract Rent .....	B-39
Crop Sales ( <i>See Agricultural Sales</i> )	
Duration of Vacancy .....	B-40
Farm Residence .....	B-40
Gross Rent .....	B-40
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989 ..	B-41
Homeowner Vacancy Rate ( <i>See Vacancy Status</i> )	
House Heating Fuel .....	B-41
Housing Units ( <i>See Living Quarters</i> )	
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood .....	B-41
Kitchen Facilities .....	B-41
Living Quarters .....	B-36
Meals Included in Rent .....	B-41
Mobile Home Costs .....	B-42
Months Vacant ( <i>See Duration of Vacancy</i> )	
Mortgage Payment .....	B-42
Mortgage Status .....	B-42
Occupied Housing Units ( <i>See Living Quarters</i> )	
Owner-Occupied Housing Units ( <i>See Tenure</i> )	
Persons in Unit .....	B-43
Persons Per Room .....	B-43
Plumbing Facilities .....	B-43
Poverty Status of Households in 1989 .....	B-43
Real Estate Taxes .....	B-43
Rental Vacancy Rate ( <i>See Vacancy Status</i> )	
Renter-Occupied Housing Units ( <i>See Tenure</i> )	
Rooms .....	B-44
Second or Junior Mortgage Payment .....	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs .....	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989 .....	B-45



Sewage Disposal .....	B-45
Source of Water .....	B-45
Telephone in Housing Unit .....	B-45
Tenure .....	B-46
Type of Structure (See Units in Structure)	
Units in Structure .....	B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere .....	B-47
Utilities .....	B-47
Vacancy Status .....	B-47
Vacant Housing Units (See Living Quarters)	
Value .....	B-48
Vehicles Available .....	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit .....	B-49
Year Structure Built .....	B-49
DERIVED MEASURES .....	B-49
Interpolation .....	B-49
Mean .....	B-49
Median .....	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios .....	B-50
Quartile .....	B-50

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.



The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

*Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

*Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or



its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:



- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,



figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

**Correctional Institutions**—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

**Prisons**—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.



*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.



Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.



The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample



questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.



## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.
5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.



For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income



- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of



banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical



Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## **JOURNEY TO WORK**

### **Place of Work**

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was



asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## **Means of Transportation to Work**

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## **Private Vehicle Occupancy**

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## **Time Leaving Home to Go to Work**

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **Travel Time to Work**

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH**

### **Language Spoken at Home**

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in



question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages (part)	



## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.



The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

### Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ( $\$12,674 \times 1.25$ ) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

### Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

*Current Population Survey*—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years. ....	6 451	\$6,451								
65 years and over. ....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons. ....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years. . .	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over . . . . .	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons . . . . .	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons . . . . .	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons . . . . .	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons . . . . .	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons . . . . .	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons . . . . .	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons . . . . .	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973



self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilofian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.



*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoa*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoa" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.



**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoaan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesia <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesia, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoaan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now



serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."



## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this



item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.



## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.



## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all



occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.



The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.



In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

### **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

### **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are



shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.



**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented



separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.



# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data .....	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data .....	C-9
Errors in the Data .....	C-2
Estimation Procedure .....	C-5
Sample Design .....	C-1

### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or



estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;



2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86



percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left( \frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

## PERSONS

### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit



# STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

## All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

# STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

# STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

## Renter

### White Householder

#### Householder of Hispanic origin

##### Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

#### Householder Not of Hispanic Origin

Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

### Black Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

### Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

### American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

### Householder of Other Race

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

## Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely



reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50 .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100 .....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250 .....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500 .....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000 .....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500 .....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000 .....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98 .....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95 .....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90 .....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85 .....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80 .....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75 .....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70 .....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65 .....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50 .....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

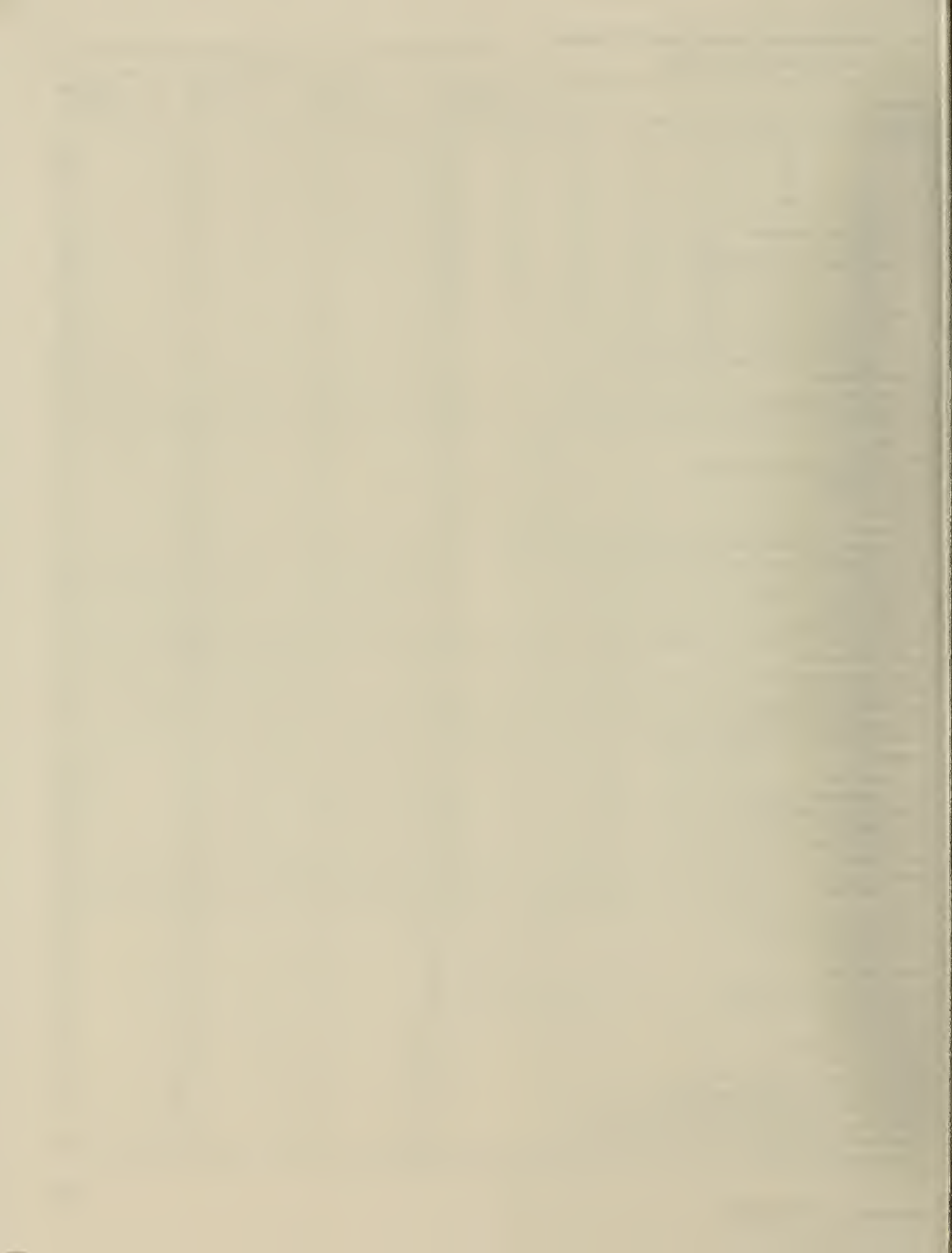
$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage



Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Missouri

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.0
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.3	2.0	1.0	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.7
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5





# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.



**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States



Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

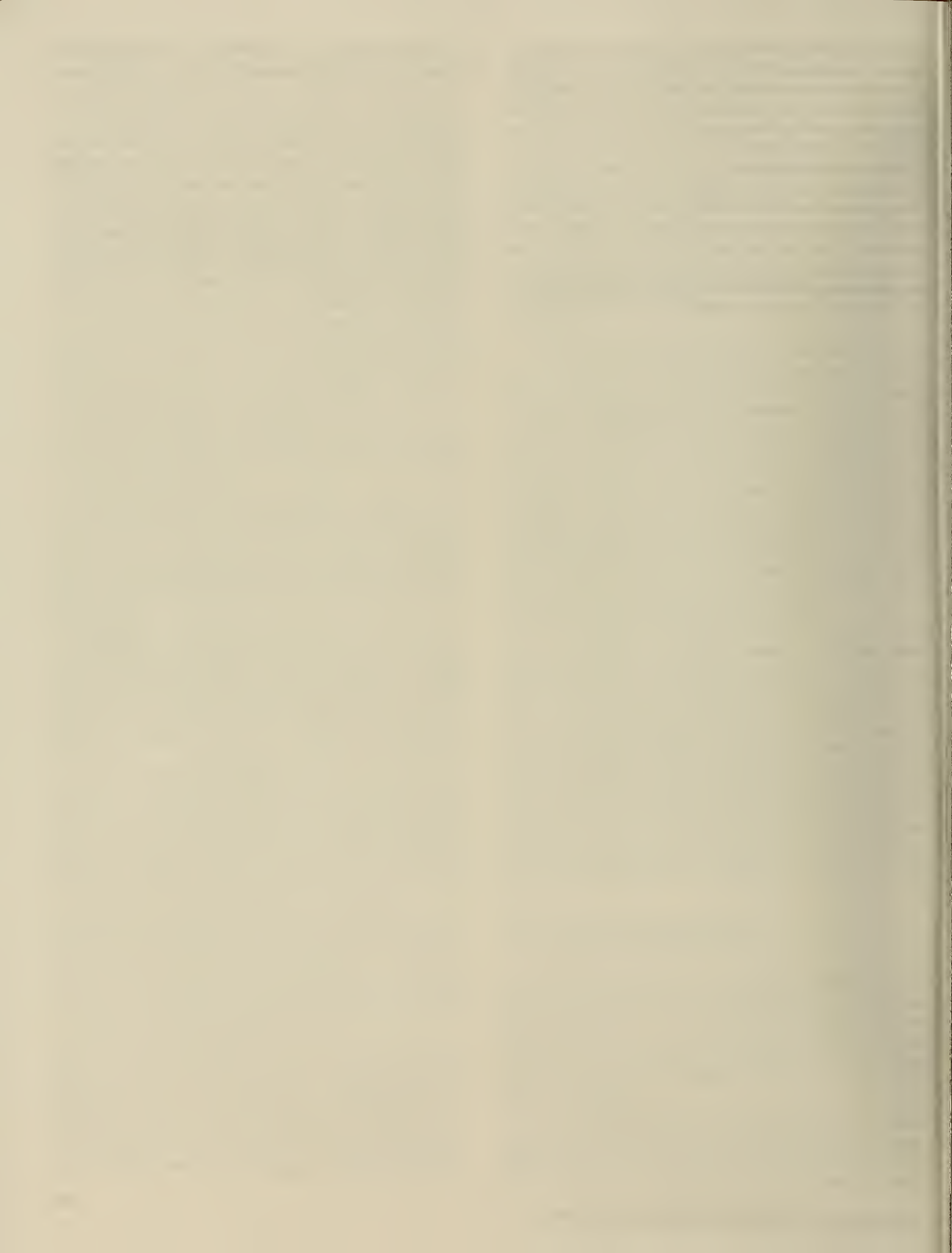
In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied



by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.





# APPENDIX E.

## Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### Your Guide for the

# 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3–11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D4

## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

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## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.



## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

#### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

#### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

#### b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.



## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.



## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.



## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana –**  
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

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The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

**Include**

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

**Do NOT include**

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2	
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>	
<p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Other relative</b> of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>	<p>If a <b>RELATIVE</b> of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter      <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If <b>NOT RELATED</b> to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child      <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p><b>3. Sex</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If <b>Indian (Amer.)</b>, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If <b>Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b>, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If <b>Other race</b>, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><b>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><b>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p>	
	<p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>
<p><b>6. Marital status</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic</b>, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p><b>FOR CENSUS USE</b> →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	



PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

## NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

**H1a.** Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
☐ No

**b.** Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
☐ No

**H2.** Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer  
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house  
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses  
☐ A building with 2 apartments  
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments  
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments  
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments  
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments  
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments  
☐ Other

**H3.** How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room  
☐ 2 rooms  
☐ 3 rooms  
☐ 4 rooms  
☐ 5 rooms  
☐ 6 rooms  
☐ 7 rooms  
☐ 8 rooms  
☐ 9 or more rooms

**H4.** Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?  
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?  
☐ Rented for cash rent?  
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

**H5a.** Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

**b.** Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

**H6.** What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000  
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999  
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999  
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999  
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999  
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999  
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999  
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999  
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999  
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999  
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999  
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999  
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999  
☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999  
☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999  
☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999  
☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999  
☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999  
☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999  
☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999  
☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999  
☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999  
☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999  
☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999  
☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999  
☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

**H7a.** What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80  
☐ \$80 to \$99  
☐ \$100 to \$124  
☐ \$125 to \$149  
☐ \$150 to \$174  
☐ \$175 to \$199  
☐ \$200 to \$224  
☐ \$225 to \$249  
☐ \$250 to \$274  
☐ \$275 to \$299  
☐ \$300 to \$324  
☐ \$325 to \$349  
☐ \$350 to \$374  
☐ \$375 to \$399  
☐ \$400 to \$424  
☐ \$425 to \$449  
☐ \$450 to \$474  
☐ \$475 to \$499  
☐ \$500 to \$524  
☐ \$525 to \$549  
☐ \$550 to \$599  
☐ \$600 to \$649  
☐ \$650 to \$699  
☐ \$700 to \$749  
☐ \$750 to \$999  
☐ \$1,000 or more

**b.** Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

## FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied      Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	<input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> EN	<input type="radio"/> J1C1 <input type="radio"/> J1C2 <input type="radio"/> J1C3 <input type="radio"/> J1C4 <input type="radio"/> J1C5 <input type="radio"/> J1C6 <input type="radio"/> J1C7 <input type="radio"/> J1C8 <input type="radio"/> J1C9 <input type="radio"/> J1C0
<b>C1. Vacancy status</b> <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant		<b>E. Complete after</b> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P7 <input type="radio"/> P8 <input type="radio"/> P9 <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P7 <input type="radio"/> P8 <input type="radio"/> P9		
<b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		<b>F. Cov.</b> <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which <b>FUEL</b> is used <b>MOST</b> for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">          </span> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used         </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">          </span> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used         </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">          </span> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge         </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p>\$ <span style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px 10px;">          </span> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used         </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	



**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household **OWNS OR IS BUYING**; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

<b>PERSON 1</b> Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____	<b>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b> <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No	<b>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</b> <b>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
<b>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</b> _____ (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)	<b>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b> <b>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country</b> _____ (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)	<b>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
<b>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States	<b>(2) Name of county in the U.S.</b> _____	<b>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</b> <b>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
<b>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</b> <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950	<b>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.</b> _____ <b>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	<b>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
<b>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?</b> Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college	<b>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 <b>b. What is this language?</b> _____ (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) <b>c. How well does this person speak English?</b> <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	<b>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</b> None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
<b>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?</b> Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)	<b>16. When was this person born?</b> <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	<b>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25
<b>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?</b> (See instruction guide for further information.) _____ (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)	<b>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 <b>b. Was active-duty military service during —</b> Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time	<b>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</b> _____ Hours <b>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?</b> If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. <b>a. Address (Number and street)</b> _____ (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)
	<b>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</b> _____ Years	<b>b. Name of city, town, or post office</b> _____ <b>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits <b>d. County</b> _____ <b>e. State</b> _____ <b>f. ZIP Code</b> _____



**23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van    ☐ Motorcycle  
☐ Bus or trolley bus    ☐ Bicycle  
☐ Streetcar or trolley car    ☐ Walked  
☐ Subway or elevated    ☐ Worked at home  
☐ Railroad    ☐ Skip to 28  
☐ Ferryboat    ☐ Other method  
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

**b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Drove alone    ☐ 5 people  
☐ 2 people    ☐ 6 people  
☐ 3 people    ☐ 7 to 9 people  
☐ 4 people    ☐ 10 or more people

**24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

- a.m.  
 p.m.

**b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

- Minutes — Skip to 28

**25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Yes, on layoff  
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  
☐ No

**26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 27

**b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?**

- ☐ No, already has a job  
☐ No, temporarily ill  
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

**27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- ☐ 1990    ☐ 1980 to 1984  
☐ 1989    ☐ 1979 or earlier  
☐ 1988    ☐ Never worked  
☐ 1985 to 1987

**28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.** Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

**28. Industry or Employer**

**a. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

**b. What kind of business or industry was this?**

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

**c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Manufacturing    ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  
☐ Wholesale trade  
☐ Retail trade

**29. Occupation**

**a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

**b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

**30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

**31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 32

**b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?**

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

**c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

**32. INCOME IN 1989 —**

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

**a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.**

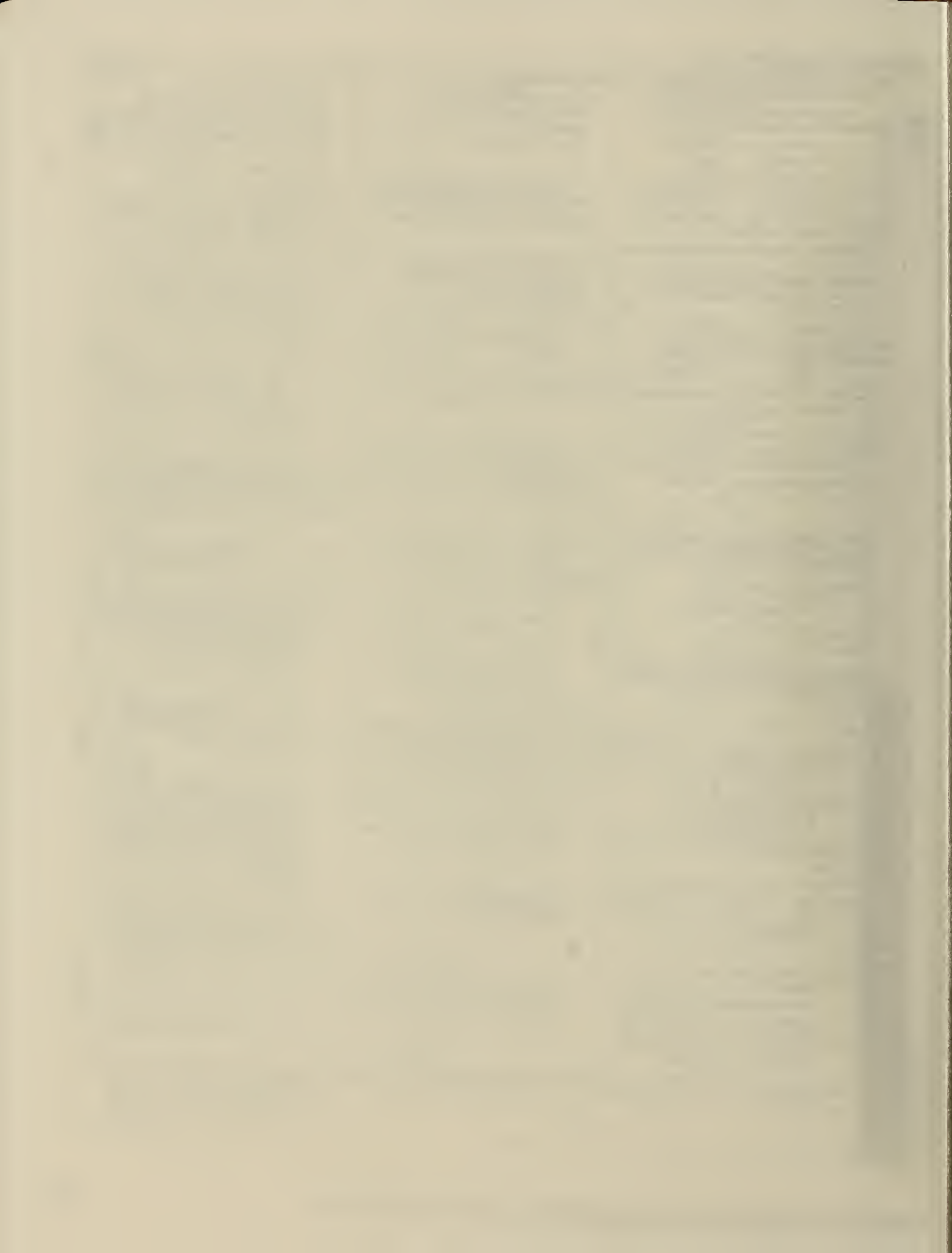
- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**33. What was this person's total income in 1989?**

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR ☐ \$  
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.





# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
Geographic Products .....	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources .....	F-5
Reference Materials .....	F-4
Sources of Assistance .....	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)



**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA<sup>TM</sup>, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA<sup>TM</sup> is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA<sup>TM</sup> provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

**User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations**—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County



Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP



Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts—**To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.



## Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers—**The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program—**The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse—**The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries—**There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the



annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

### **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

### **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

### **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

### **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

### **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

### **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).



Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

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**100-PERCENT COMPONENT**

**Population**

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

**Housing**

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

---

**SAMPLE COMPONENT**

**Population**

*Social characteristics:*

Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status

*Economic characteristics:*

Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

**Housing**

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

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NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

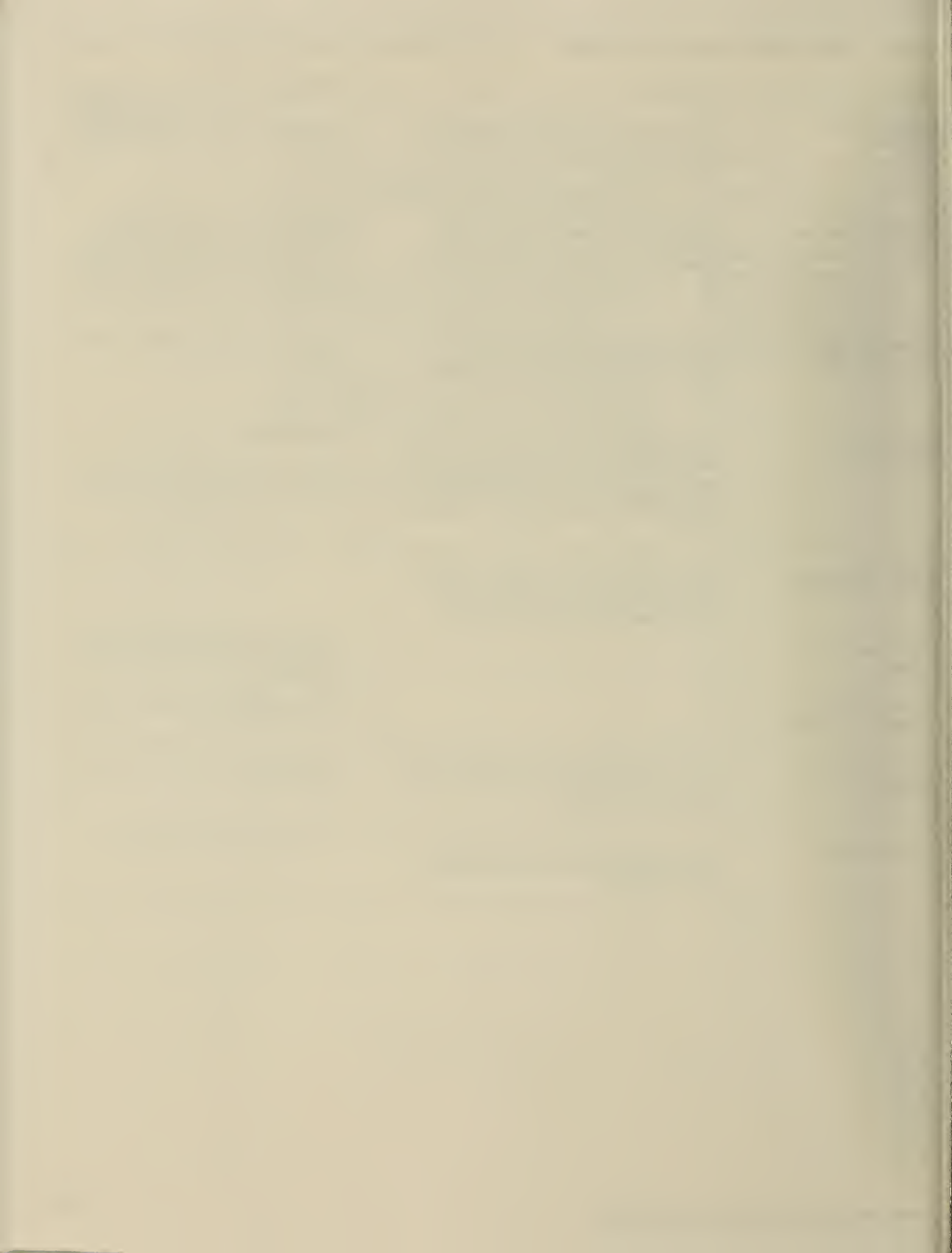
<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.



**Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metro- politan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas





# APPENDIX G.

## Maps

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps**—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).







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